

Tomorrow

The Music Man
How Russian pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy had to lie his way out of the Soviet Union

Nightmare thoughts
Ronald Burt on the implications of assassination at the top

Scrum down
David Hands reports on the first match of the Australian touring team at Twickenham

Novel read
Rebecca West's last novel, Norman Stone on the English gentleman. Reviews of Penelope Lively and Norman Mailer

Portfolio

There was no winner in The Times' Portfolio competition yesterday. Today's prize is therefore increased to £4,000. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page.

Solicitors seek better image

The Law Society has appointed a firm of management consultants to review the society's work, functions, and organization. The society is concerned about its image particularly over the conveyancing issue.

GCHQ delay

The House of Lords has reserved judgment on the Civil Service unions' appeal against the ban on trade union membership at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, a decision is not expected for at least a month.

Mortgage hopes

Hopes of lower mortgage rates were raised after the building societies reported a sharp recovery to £87m in their receipts last month.

Runcie race plea

The Archbishop of Canterbury led a church delegation to see the Home Secretary to tell him that the British Nationality Act is affecting race relations adversely.

Car pay anger

Austin Rover's 28,000 manual workers were offered a two-year pay rise of 4.7 per cent each year. Union leaders were angered by the response to their 20 per cent claim.

Smoking attack

The British Medical Association has launched a campaign to end all advertising, promotion, and sponsorship by tobacco companies.

Pertini's fears

World Food Day was marked at the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Rome headquarters with a sombre speech by President Pertini of Italy about the world's evolution.

Kremlin tussle

The sudden rise to prominence of Mr Grigory Romanov and the reemergence of Marshall Charkov have fuelled speculation about a new round of manoeuvring for power in the Kremlin.

Vatican switch

The Pope's decision to bring back the Tridentine Latin Mass has perplexed Roman Catholics and appears to be a gesture to the traditionalists.

Hateley picked

Mark Hateley, the AC Milan forward, has been called into the England team for tonight's opening World Cup group qualifying match against Finland at Wembley.

Leader page 15

Letters: On Brighton bombing, from Mr R. N. T-W-Fiennes, and others; police in S Yorkshire, from Mr R. Thwaites; unemployment, from Mr J. L. Carr, and others.

Leading articles: Miners' strike; local government manipulation; Features, pages 10, 12, 13, 14; (Grenada); a dossier of incrimination; beating the miners' strike; the real cost of the miners' strike; Spectrum: East Europe's black market economies. Wednesday page 2; a daughter's 30-year quest; Classified, pages 25 to 30; La crème de la crème: property; Obituary, page 16; Dr Howard Penman, Vladimir Lukin.

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Pit deputies' threat to halt the coal industry next week

- The coal industry faces total shutdown from next Thursday, when 16,000 pit deputies are expected to join the miners' strike
- A police sergeant has described how she was stoned, kicked and beaten by a mob besieging the police station in a Yorkshire pit village
- Fears of further pit action combined with a stronger dollar to push the pound below £1.20
- A national paramilitary police force is helping the Government to break the miners' strike. Mr John Alderson, former chief constable of Devon and Cornwall, has claimed (page 2)

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The coal industry, largely paralysed by the miners' strike now in its thirty-second week, faces total closure from October 25 because of the walk-out threatened by 16,000 pit deputies.

A decision to strike from 6am on that date was taken by the ten-men executive of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers (Nacods) yesterday after the collapse of peace talks two days ago.

Nacods members are responsible for safety tasks under laws governing underground working, and without them the industry is expected swiftly to grind to a halt. The union is due to give the National Coal Board seven days' notice of strike action this morning, and two weeks' notice of withdrawals of safety cover.

Mr Peter McNesary, the union's general secretary, last night returned to Nacods headquarters in Doncaster to send out notice of the industrial action, which will be put to area meetings next Wednesday.

In a secret ballot last month the pit deputies voted 82.5 per cent in favour of a strike on a three-question voting paper which included their own battle with the coal board about not being paid for refusing to cross National Union of Mineworkers' picket lines, and the wider controversy over colliery closures.

The board has conceded the issue on payment for deputies who refuse to cross picket lines, withdrawing guidelines to area management. It sought to avert a Nacods strike by accepting reluctantly the union's proposal for an independent final

appeal tribunal on pit closures in the abortive talks conducted under the auspices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Some coal board managers were optimistic last night that there would be a revolt against the strike decision, particularly in moderate areas such as Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and the Midlands, where most miners are still working in defiance of NUM instructions.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the board chairman, has predicted that whatever the Nacods leadership says, some deputies will continue to work. "They will not close all the pits," he predicted after the breakdown of talks.

Leaders of the striking miners were making fresh efforts yesterday to step up the effect of their industrial action across a wider spectrum of industry.

Power station workers will be asked for more backing next week, and liaison with the TUC is being increased. There will now be weekly meetings with the TUC on the implementation of last month's Congress decision to give "total support" to the pit strike.

The NUM national executive unanimously confirmed previous decisions to continue the strike which began in Yorkshire on March 14, and repeated the union's hard-line terms for a settlement. Mr Arthur Scargill, the mineworkers' president, said: "We have no concessions to make. We cannot compromise

on this threat to assassinate us."

The NUM is relying on support from three manual unions in the power stations to increase industrial action throughout the country, but the leader of a fourth union last night predicted that Mr Scargill's efforts would fail.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, said that indications from his members in the generating industry who are being lobbied on sympathetic action suggested an overwhelming "No".

Votes in the EETPU ballot will be counted on Friday, several days before the engineering, transport and General and Municipal Workers' unions hold talks with the NUM on "blacking" the movement of coal, coke and fuel oil across official workers' picket lines.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, said that ministers had intervened at the weekend to inhibit or forbid a settlement during the ACAS negotiations (our Lobby Reporter writes).

He added that there would be no breakthrough until the coal board's "hit-list" of 20 pits marked for closure over the next 12 months was withdrawn, and the procedures for negotiating pit closures were re-established.

Mr Kinnock said that the country had been misled by the Government's claims about redundancy terms and investment, and he criticised the inflexibility of the Government for helping to create an environment of conflict.

Other strike news

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Mob of 50 attacked woman sergeant

By Peter Davenport, Grimethorpe

A woman police officer described yesterday how she became the latest victim of the violence spilling over from the picket lines into the pit villages of south Yorkshire.

Sergeant Janet Smith, aged 36, was still nursing the injuries inflicted by a 50-strong mob who knocked her to the ground and then kicked and beat her on Monday. Her right arm was bandaged, there was a bruise over her left eye, and she was clearly shocked by her experience.

She said: "I am lucky to have escaped with the injuries I have. When I went down on the ground and the first boot went in, I thought: 'This is it'."

Sergeant Smith, single, and an officer for 16 years, described her ordeal as terrifying, but she praised the decision of a male colleague not to go to her rescue. "I am glad he didn't try to help. With the mood they were in, he would

have been lucky to ever get out of hospital."

The attack on the two officers was the worst incident in two days of simmering violence and street battles in the village of Grimethorpe, near Barnsley. Yesterday, Mr Peter Wright, Chief Constable of south Yorkshire, was trying to defuse the situation. He said that most of those involved had been teenagers.

"A certain element in the community are taking advantage of the current tensions and frustrations, and indulging in behaviour not normal in pit villages", Mr Wright said.

There was, he said, a "vicious little circle" of violence created by the spin-off tensions of the miners' strike.

There have been other outbreaks of violence in pit villages throughout South Yorkshire and senior officers are deeply concerned at the problems it poses for future relations. "As long as the strike goes on, I cannot see the situation getting any better", Mr Wright said.

Today senior police officers and councillors from the South Yorkshire police authority are to hold an open meeting in the Grimethorpe miners' welfare club to appeal for calm and to try to cool the situation.

The latest violence came after two police raids in the village on Sunday when 22 people were arrested and charged with trying to steal coal from the stockyard at the local colliery, which is solidly out on strike.



Sergeant Smith yesterday: "It was terrifying."

Weak pound tumbles below \$1.20

By David Smith and William Kay

Sterling traded at \$1.177 yesterday morning, the first time it had dropped below \$1.20. A modest recovery left sterling at a record closing low of \$1.2035, half a cent down on the previous close.

Overnight selling in New York and the Far East sent sterling tumbling against all major currencies. Dealers blamed the breakdown of the coal talks and Norway's oil price cut.

The attack on sterling continued in New York, where it had fallen 30 points to \$1.2005 by early afternoon.

The day's first reading of the FT-SE 100 share index showed a fall of 18 points to 1,128.0. There was a slight recovery during the morning, but the index ended at its low point for the day, 21.7 down at 1,124.3. The FT 30-share index fell 15.0 to 866.6, its largest drop since September 4.

Gold-edged stocks, swept by fears that the Government may be forced to raise interest rates, tumbled by 2½% at their worst, but staged a late rally on hopes that Nacods (the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers) may not carry out its threatened strike.

Sterling was helped later in the day by news that the public sector borrowing requirement dropped to £633m last month, half its level of a year earlier.

The sterling index ended the day at 75.5, down 0.4

Details, page 17



Royal furs: The Queen arriving at Heathrow yesterday from the United States. (Photograph: John Voos).

Peace prize honour for Bishop Tutu

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

This year's Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, in recognition of his leading role in the "non-violent struggle for the liberation of South Africa's black population. He has been a nominee for the award twice before.

Bishop Tutu is the second South African to receive it. The first, in 1960, was Chief Albert Luthuli, the president general of the now-banned African National Congress from 1952 until his death in 1967, who was also recognized for his commitment to non-violent opposition to apartheid.



Bishop Tutu: Message of non-violent struggle.

at a time when the organization he nominally led, driven underground by government repression, had already passed into the control of less patient men. Bishop Tutu has also been honoured when his non-violent message seems to carry less and less conviction by militant young blacks.

In recent years, he himself has sometimes seemed to veer towards condoning armed resistance as a response to what he sees as the greater institutionalized violence of the apartheid state, with its denial of basic political rights and freedoms and mass removal of people in the pursuit of a racial separation.

Since becoming general secretary of the council in 1978, Bishop Tutu has been a persistently painful thorn in the

Government's flesh in a country where religion has underpinned both apartheid and many of its most courageous opponents.

Under his leadership, the council, which embraces virtually all denominations other than the white Dutch reformed churches, has grown increasingly outspoken in its denunciation of apartheid as unbiblical and unchristian.

Earlier this year, a government commission of inquiry accused it of supporting revolutionary change and of misusing foreign donations for political ends. But it stopped short of recommending that it be banned.

In evidence to the commission, Bishop Tutu vigorously defended the right of the church to be involved in politics.

Bishop Tutu was born 53 years ago in a small Transvaal town. At first he followed in the footsteps of his schoolteacher father but abandoned teaching after the passage of the 1953 Bantu Education Act, which, in the words of the Prime Minister of the day, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, was based on the principle that Africans should never be educated "above the level of certain forms of labour".

In the 1960s he took degrees in divinity and sociology at London University and served as a part-time curate at churches in Golders Green and Blechingley in Surrey. He spent another three years in England in the early 1970s as associate director of the Theological Education Fund of the World Council of Churches.

In 1975 he became the first black Anglican Dean of Johannesburg and was Bishop of Lesotho from 1976 until he took up his present post.

OSLO: The chairman of the Nobel committee, Mr Egil Aarvik, broke with tradition yesterday by answering questions about the choice of Bishop Tutu for the peace prize (AP reports). When asked if the award was meant to influence developments in South Africa, he replied: "Yes, it is that, definitely."

Thatcher and Kinnock unite against IRA

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister and Mr Neil Kinnock stood together in the House of Lords yesterday in a display of unity and defiance of terrorism as Lord Whitelaw made a statement about last Friday's bombing of the Grand Hotel, Brighton.

Mr Kinnock, who had earlier been sitting on the steps of the Throne at the other end of the Chamber moved round to the Bar of the House to stand with other senior figures, including Mrs Thatcher. Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons; Mr John Gummer, Conservative Party chairman; and his colleague Mr Peter Shore, chief Labour spokesman on trade and industry, whose opposite number, Mr Norman Tebbit, was injured in the blast.

The Lords, returning after the summer recess, was packed as Lord Whitelaw, deputy prime minister, said that an evil group had deliberately struck at the heart of the nation, but that they would find that they had "strengthened the overwhelmingly united resolve of a Government, Parliament and people determined to preserve their free democracy".

He promised that the circumstances of the bombing were being studied with meticulous care and the security implications explored to the full.

Lord Whitelaw, who disclosed that parts of the police inquiry into security at the Grand were likely to be published, gave brief details of the attack, named those who died, offered sympathy to the bereaved, and expressed admiration for the emergency services' work.

He then repeated his view that "total, impenetrable security is not compatible with the free society we enjoy." "We

must continue to search for improvements in security arrangements but without calling into question the entire basis upon which public life in this country is conducted."

Lord Whitelaw also said that security at the Palace of Westminster had been tightened up after discussions between the parliamentary authorities and Sir Kenneth Newman, Metropolitan Police commissioner.

It was apparent yesterday that there were far more police on duty inside Parliament and more security staff checking cars and baggage. Shortly before Lord Whitelaw's statement security guards carried out detailed checks in the Commons press gallery.

There were cheers as Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Labour peers, said that in a free society a criminal attack upon one political party was an attack on all other parties. "An attempt to kill or injure the Prime Minister and members of an elected government is a profound affront to everything this country believes in and values. It is a wicked and grave act."

From the Alliance benches Lady Seear said: "If politics has become more dangerous we must take all the sensible steps we can to make it safer, but we must not allow ourselves to be deflected from our main purposes."

Lord Whitelaw said that the support and encouragement of opposition parties had re-emphasized that those who perpetrated action like the bombing would meet with the implacable hostility of a united Parliament and people.

Royal security, page 2
Beating the bombers, page 14
Letters, page 15

Tebbit speaks of 'sheer horror' of bombing

By Chris Moncrieff of the Press Association

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, spoke for the first time yesterday about the "sheer horror" of the Grand Hotel bomb attack in Brighton early on Friday morning.

Mr Tebbit, who said he felt "a little bit ragged" was, however, unable to describe the events immediately after the explosion when he was dug out of the rubble after being buried for nearly four hours.

He was sitting up in bed yesterday in the Royal Sussex County Hospital, in Brighton, surrounded by more flowers than the hospital staff can ever remember having been sent to a single patient.

Beside his bed was a mountain of mail, messages of good will from thousands of people all over the country, and beyond. "I will let you know

Mrs Margaret Tebbit, paralysed from the neck down in the Brighton bombing, has regained some feeling in her arms and legs, a hospital bulletin said last night, although her condition was "generally unchanged". It was not likely that further indication of her recovery prospects would be available for some time.

how many there are by the kilo when I come out," he said.

But he avoided all reference to the trauma he suffered when the explosion occurred, also seriously injuring his wife Margaret, who lies in the same hospital still paralysed from the neck down.

Mr Tebbit, his face still bruised and scarred and his left hand heavily bandaged, seemed far more subdued than I expected. The adjective "chir-

Continued on back page, col 3

Hubbub in the Lion's Den as Grenada trial begins

From Christopher Thomas, St George's, Grenada

They came to the building known as the Lion's Den, next to Grenada's Richmond Hill prison, smiling, smart and handclapped. The top people of the People's Revolutionary Government looked assured.

Eighteen men and a woman assembled in the dock before Chief Justice Archibald Nedd. Soldiers of the Caribbean peace-keeping force crowded at the open windows. The handcuffs came off. The defendants shook hands and hugged, united by the knowledge of what strange events were about to occur.

Mr Dennis Lambert, the court registrar, straightened his robes and 19 times read out the first of 11 murder charges: that on Wednesday, October 19, 1983, they did commit murder by intentionally causing the death of Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister. The other 10

dead included Unison White-man, Foreign Minister; Jacqueline Croft, Education Minister; Morris Bain, Housing Minister; and Vincent Noel, leader of the Grenada Workers' Union.

Six days after they died in a hail of gunfire, the United States invaded the island. On the first charge, each of the defendants said variously that they did not recognize the legality or constitutionality of the court; that they were prisoners of war in an occupied country.

Mr Bernard Coard, the deputy Prime Minister who took over when Bishop was killed, tried to explain why he thought the court was not legal. "I'm not asking for a speech," the judge snapped. "Will you be quiet?"

After that, the defendants fell into a stony silence. "Guilty or

not guilty, how say you?" Mr Lambert asked. Vainly. Mr Delano Harrison, a Jamaican, was a defence attorney during earlier preliminary hearings, but he had not been retained for the trial.

"The reality of the situation will, I trust, become manifest in my attempt now to clarify definitively what I apprehend to be massive confusion, misinformation and speculation."

The reality, it emerged, was that he was in Grenada by "unmitigated coincidence", but in fact none of the defendants was any longer represented because they did not have enough money.

Or, as Mr Harrison put it: "I am advised, and see it as my duty - my duty - to advise this court, that relatives and manifest well-wishers who have been trying to marshal the requisite

resources have every faith that they could attain their objective in another few months."

At this point, the judge remembered to tell the accused to sit down. It was getting very hot in the Lion's Den.

"I respectfully, humbly and fervently hope that my appearance here today has been truly served," Mr Harrison said, bowing slightly.

Then it was the turn of Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips, for the prosecution. "The accused, either by the visitation of God or by malice, have refused to plead," he reflected.

The judge observed that "there is a motion challenging the legality, constitutionality, or validity, or whatever you wish to call it, of this court", and authorized legal aid for the defendants.

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By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

"Obviously the image of the society is not right. There is concern within the profession and by the public about the way solicitors carry out their business, and one has to recognize

The consultants will start on a three-part review envisaged by the Law Society, looking at its role and functions. This will start next month under a team of eight and cost up to £89,000. They will work to a Law Society steering committee which includes outside members such as Lord Bancroft, formerly head of the Home Civil Service. The committee chairman is Sir Christopher Hewetson, last year's president, who first

In a new approach, they will invite "evidence" from interested parties, both the profession and public, followed by "oral hearings" from some who have submitted evidence round the country in the company's offices. "At the end of it we should be able to make proposals for changes in the society's framework to bring solicitors forward into what will be a very different next 10 years," Mr Miller said.

From Stewart Tendler
Brighton

Mrs Mabel Delamott is said to have had a good day and her condition was improving. Mrs

Tight airport Queen returns

Sir Geoffrey told the American Chamber of Commerce in London that both Britain and the US had suffered greatly in the recent past "from the ghastly effects of terrorism in one or other of its detestable guises."

By Alan Hamilton

Buckingham Palace said yesterday that because Parliament was still in recess, the regular Tuesday evening audience between the Queen and Mrs Thatcher would not be resumed until October 30. But the two will meet next Tuesday when President Mitterrand pays a state visit to Britain.

According to palace officials, the private offices of the two women had been in close touch throughout the weekend, and the Queen had waited until Mrs Thatcher was free of other engagements before speaking to her personally. Letters, page 15

Lift a finger to send off the coupon for two free booklets, which are full of easy ways to save money and keep warmer this winter. No stamp needed.

Energy Efficiency Office

**By "Our Legal Affairs"
Correspondent**

The Bill is expected to receive Royal Assent by the end of October

The miners' strike

By David Cross

£150m policing cost.

The cost of policing the dispute for five Scottish forces involved is estimated to be more than £3m.

Exports have been restricted because the major coal export terminal at Gdansk was unable to operate at full capacity during July and August because of shortages of spare parts. The coal trade is working to replace supplies from the National Coal Board with

they can move enough coal to keep the power stations going if the Government decides to shift some of the estimated 22 million tonnes stocked at pitheads (Our Transport Editor writes).

● A paragraph in our main report

Scotland Electricity Board to meet 40 per cent of demand from nuclear stations. The board, which is building an other gas-cooled reactor in Inverness, is also exporting nuclear generated power to England and Wales.

Striking miners appeared to be in no rush to return to work yesterday after the breakdown of peace talks earlier this week.

Altogether 45 pits in Britain were working normally yesterday, ten were producing some coal, 23 had some men working, and 96 were on strike or picketed out - all figures exactly the same as Monday.

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

the plan, it was in the general terms of a collective agreement between employers and employees. "The whole ethos of the plan," he said, "was to be expressed in a collective agreement, expressly stating to the contrary."

"As neither side wanted the agreements to be binding, there was no need to go to the courts," he said.

The police tried to turn them back as they headed for a pit in Nottinghamshire. Some police officers were injured in the process.

When he was chairman of the corporation four years ago, Mr. Gifford said:

● Five miners on strike who were not allowed to work in the pits.

unlikely" that an agreement with the Labour government could have been intended to be otherwise.

The book, which is to be published on October 25, accompanies a BBC2 television series starting on October 25 and follows the model set by *Madhur Jaffrey's Indian Cook*.

The infant prince, who became Edward VII, was presented with the boots, which are 5.5in long and 5in high. The heels are stamped in gold with the Prince of Wales's feathers. They have a patent leather gaiter and satin leggings embroidered with crowns, feathers, and garlands of roses.

The BBC yesterday claimed to have achieved the highest sale in advance of publication for any non-fiction book published in Britain. The book is a primer in Oriental cuisine; *Ken Hom's Chinese Cookery*. Bookshops have already ordered a quarter of a million copies, an investment on their part of £1.25m.

The Times overseas selling prices

Australia Sch 29; Belgium B frs 60; Canada
\$2.78; Currencies Pst 170; Cyprus 700 mark
frs 10; Denmark 1.25; France 1.25; Germany
Francs Frs 7.00; Holland G 3.40; Italy
Lira 1.20; Japan 1.20; Luxembourg 1.20;
Netherlands 1.20; Norway 1.20; Portugal
Esc 1.20; Singapore \$2.00; Spain Pst 1.20;
Sweden Sch 1.20; Switzerland Frs 1.20;
USA \$ 1.20; UK £ 1.20; Yugoslavia 1.20;
Dhs 1.20

p for sale

pair of smart boots made in 1840 for the Prince of Wales. Probably as a presentation or gift, they were sold at Christie's, South Kensington, yesterday for £2,000 (estimate £200-£300). The boots were bought by Foreman of Piccadilly, who specialises in militaria.

The infant prince, who became Edward VII, was presented with the shoes, which are 5.5in long and 3in wide. The heels are stamped in gold with the Prince of Wales's feathers. They have a patent leather garter strap and satin leggings embroidered with the royal coat of arms, feathers, and garlands of roses.

هكذا من الأصل

Doctors call for end to all advertising by tobacco companies

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association yesterday launched a campaign to end all advertising, promotion and sponsorship by the tobacco companies, and called for tougher and more realistic health warnings on tobacco products.

Describing the existing voluntary agreements on advertising and sports sponsorship, which expires at the end of the next year and in early 1986, as a "farce" and a "sick joke", the association said that it wanted legislation to ban all advertising, including that in shops.

The legislation should also ban all promotional arts and sports sponsorship by tobacco companies. That would end

advertising and promotional expenditure estimated by the association to cost £150m a year.

To promote the campaign, black-edged postcards are to be distributed to doctors to be sent to MPs when a patient dies prematurely from smoking. "One of your constituents died today. I am writing to tell you this because his/her death was premature and was caused by smoking."

The BBC and Independent Broadcasting Authority are to be asked to act over television tobacco-sponsored events, the Government is to be asked to close the tobacco industry-sponsored Health Promotion Re-

search Trust, which excludes research on the effects of smoking from its grants, and the association is to approach women's magazines to broadcast the risks of smoking.

It also wants the health warning on cigarettes moved from the side of the packet to the front and the wording toughened to include (brand names), for example: "These cigarettes can kill you, by causing cancer and other diseases."

Dr John Harvard, secretary of the BMA, said: "Advertising, sports and arts sponsorship, competitions, clothes bearing brand names and holidays are all part of the industry's attempt to fool their consumers into believing smoking is glamorous, healthy and desirable."

"These same consumers are our patients, and we know the truth: that smoking causes appalling illness and so many unnecessary deaths that the figures of 100,000 premature deaths a year is almost beyond comprehension."

The time had come, he said, when doctors must speak out "or be guilty of collusion. Every day we delay in banning the promotional activities of this industry, on average another 274 premature deaths occur."

The campaign is the first time the association has directly taken on the tobacco industry. Dr Harvard said that the campaign was not an attempt to interfere with the freedom of the individual to smoke, but to end the promotion of cigarettes and tobacco. "We regard this as a vital piece of public health legislation."

Health hazards of the liquid lunch

The popular "liquid lunch" can seriously damage people's health, it was claimed yesterday at a Royal College of Physicians conference in London yesterday.

Although alcohol was rich in energy, heavy drinkers who did not eat a proper meal ran the risk of suffering damage to the brain, liver, stomach and intestines as well as cancer and wasting diseases.

Professor Dame Sheila Sherlock, liver consultant at the Royal Free Hospital, in London said that a good daily diet for an alcoholic should include one multivitamin tablet and/or yeast, a carrot and an orange, as well as plenty of sunlight to compensate for a lack of vitamin D.

Women were at greater risk because their alcohol threshold was lower, she told the conference, which was organized by the Medical Council on Alcoholism.

Dr Allan Thomson, a senior lecturer at King's College Hospital in London and editor of *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, said that alcoholic beverages, theoretically high in energy, were inadequate in replacing the nutrients in the alcoholic's diet.

People at risk did not include only down-and-outs, he said. Of the estimated million alcoholics in Britain, about 80 per cent were said to have a job. And brain damage had been found in people drinking half a bottle of whisky a day.

Blow from golf ball killed child

A golf ball struck Sarah Pickersgill, aged 22 months on the back of the head when she was with her family on a footpath by a golf course at Pudsey, near Leeds. She died in hospital a few days later, an inquest in Leeds was told yesterday.

The golfer, Mr Stuart Thornton, aged 40, told the inquest in a statement: "I played the shot wrong and the ball veered off to the left. I can't explain how it happened. When I was told the child had died, I was devastated and I still am."

The coroner, Mr Philip Gill, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Free course for women engineers

Strathclyde University is offering free tuition and £81 a week to women graduates who enrol on a 10-week training course in engineering.

The course, supported by the EEC social fund, has been designed for women graduates in engineering or physics, normally aged over 25, who want to return to professional engineering.

Resort votes to demolish pier

The 100-year-old pier at Skegness, Lincolnshire, is likely to be demolished. A storm in 1978 damaged it. Town councillors have given permission "with sadness and regret" for the pier to be demolished. A decision will rest with the Department of the Environment.

Transplant flight

Cecilia Brandenfeldt, aged 14, who had a heart and lung transplant at Harefield Hospital, west London, six weeks ago, flew home to Sweden yesterday. She is the third person to have the operation, but the only survivor.

Theatre trainees

Twenty-five young unemployed, aged 16 to 18, are to be offered work in Yorkshire theatres for a year. They will be trained in theatre management, from box office to back stage.



A logo for Arts Council

By Kenneth Gossling

A symbol based on the letter A (above right) was unveiled yesterday by the Arts Council as its new logo to publicize vital public funding of the arts.

It arose, the council's secretary-general, Mr Luke Rietter (left), said, from the need to review its corporate identity and help rationalize printing requirements and reduce costs.

The council spends about £90,000 a year on printing and stationery.

The design by The Jenkins Group was chosen from submissions by 12 consultancies. The Arts Mark should start appearing, normally in red, by April, when the council's development strategy comes into effect.

Living is cheapest in Yorkshire

By Robin Young

A comparison in the costs of living in different British towns published today suggests that the good life is most easily found in Yorkshire, where shop prices are a twenty-fifth lower than the national average, and where overall living costs, including housing, are almost a sixth lower.

At the other end of the scale Londoners have to meet living costs more than a fifth above the national average, although London shop prices are very close to the mean. The biggest difference is made by house prices in the capital.

The highest shop prices were discovered in Hemel Hempstead (4.4 per cent above average), London was the most expensive place in Britain, and Aberdeen came second.

Conclusions drawn from the survey by the researchers, Reward Regional Surveys, are that a high cost of living does not lead to high employment, but that low pay does. Cost of living levels, the researchers say, follow pay and disposable income closely but in Britain now the South is relatively prosperous, the north of England is depressed, and Scotland is not so badly off.

Increased mortgage rates have made it temporarily more favourable to be living in council accommodation, the report says, although council

rents and rates are still rising faster than the general inflation rate.

When the survey was taken, in mid-September, it was found that coal prices had not been affected markedly by the miners' strike, but the report says that there is evidence that the British coal industry is in danger of pricing itself out of the home market as domestic charges have risen by four-fifths in five years.

UK Regional Cost of Living Report (Reward Regional Surveys Ltd, 1 Mill Street, Stone, Staffs. ST15 8BA, £35).

The Good Life Location Guide

The seven cheapest and most expensive areas in the United Kingdom for a family in a private mortgage house are:

CHEAPEST	Overall	Shop Prices below UK average %
Bradford	-17.5	-4.1
Billingham	-13.8	-4.0
Carlisle	-13.1	-2.5
Sarnley	-12.2	-2.5
Stafford	-12.5	-3.5
Rotherham	-11.9	-4.2
Lame	-11.9	+2.7

MOST EXPENSIVE

	Overall	Shop Prices above UK average %
London	+21.0	+2.7
Aberdeen	+18.8	+3.1
Woking	+18.8	+2.8
Watford	+18.3	-2.0
Weymouth G.C.	+16.8	+1.8
Hemel Hempstead	+16.0	+4.4
Brighton	+14.3	+1.7

Registrar starts drive on personal computer data

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

More than 200,000 computer systems holding personal data will need to be registered next year with the Data Protection Registrar who has just set up headquarters in Manchester, the new registry says.

Mr Eric Howe, the registrar created with passage of the data protection legislation in the summer, is meeting user groups to give them guidance on the Act.

"I have about forty organizations to see before Christmas or early in the new year," Mr Howe says. Those groups will include the Confederation of British Industry, the building societies and the National Council for Civil Liberties.

More than forty staff are to be recruited for the offices in Manchester to help in the registration next year. Pamphlets are to be prepared by the registry.

The legislation requires that certain types of data that identifies an individual will need to be registered. The date for registration has not been decided, but it is expected to be next summer.

The National Computing Centre has said that many people assume wrongly that because of the innocent nature of their data they will not be required to register. "In nearly every case they are mistaken," the centre says.

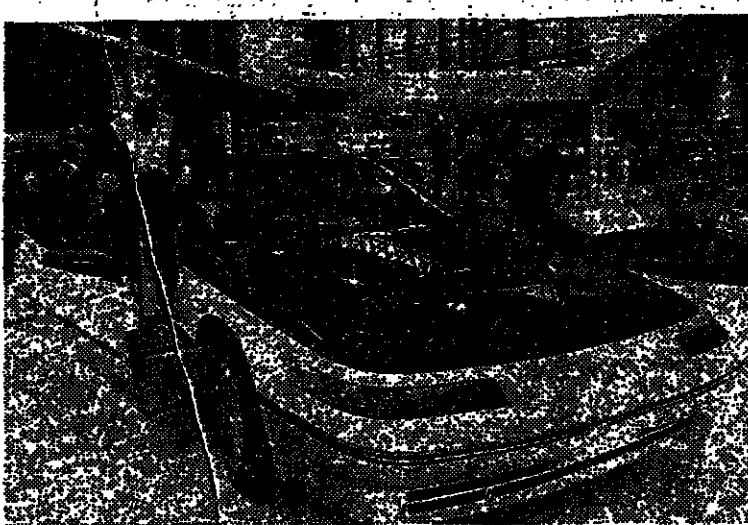
Council rejects Ombudsman on child's death

Cambridgeshire council, which has been criticized by the Local Government Ombudsman for maladministration in the case of a child battered to death, said yesterday it felt no responsibility for his death.

Jason Caesar, aged 20 months, died four years ago from hypothermia and a blow to the stomach. Tina Caesar and her lover, Andrew Clark, were each jailed for five years after being found guilty of manslaughter in November, 1981.

Cambridgeshire social services discussed the Ombudsman's report yesterday and accepted his findings and expressed their sincere regret at the maladministration.

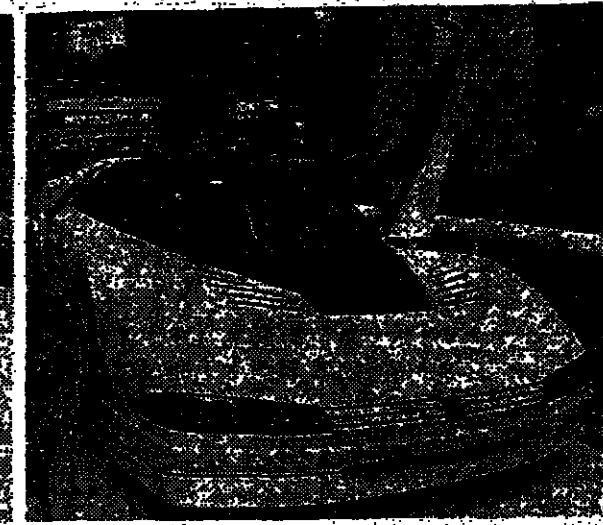
But Mr John Barratt, the council's chief executive, said the Ombudsman should have concentrated on questions of procedure and not touched on decisions made by social workers.



Toyota's FXI (left) and the Peugeot Quasar (right) at the British Motor Show in Birmingham yesterday.



Nissan's NX21 (left) and the Lotus Eta Concept with its designer, Mr Giorgetto Giugiaro (Photographs: Bill Warhurst).



Motor show put on full security alert

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Motor industry chiefs attending the press preview of the British Motor Show in Birmingham yesterday were closely guarded and a tight security screen was drawn around the National Exhibition Centre.

Uniformed police, Special Branch and the centre's security force were put on full alert after a warning from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch that the show, which will be attended by an estimated 600,000 people in the next fortnight, could be a target for IRA bombers.

Worried by the possible effect on attendance, the organizers, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, played down the security restrictions. But Mr

Kenneth Baker, the centre's chief security officer, confirmed that a 24-hour guard was being maintained on stands of all 700 exhibitors and dogs trained to smell explosives were making regular sweeps of the show halls and surrounding car parks.

Security will reach its peak on Saturday when Prince Michael performs the official opening. Today, Thursday and Friday are restricted trade days.

Last night a centre official said: "We have every confidence in the precautions being taken for Prince Michael's safety. This is the 34th royal visit, including two by the Queen."

Japanese attempts to steal the limelight with futuristic

experimental models underlining the show's theme "Take A Trip Into Tomorrow", were thwarted by Lotus. Toyota's FXI "Dream car", Nissan's NX 21 "A glimpse of the future" and Mazda's MX02 "Tomorrow's car" will almost certainly never go into production.

But Mr David Wickins, the chairman of Lotus, sprang a surprise yesterday disclosing that his Eta Concept car is the prototype of a new range of Lotus performance cars which will go into production in 1988.

Ford denied yesterday a claim by Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, that 5,000 Ford jobs in London were to go by the end of next year (Edward Townsend writes).

Mr Livingstone's accusations, delivered in a report to the council on the eve of motor show, said that trade unions believed that the Woolwich engine machining plant, the forge at Dagenham, and the spark-plug section at the Enfield factory, were under threat of closure.

But Ford said: "This is clearly a political statement, and bears no relation to our plans."

Between 1979 and 1983 Ford reduced its United Kingdom workforce by 24 per cent to its present level of 55,000. "but we make no secret of the fact that we still need to reduce our workforce to be competitive". The 5,000 was "pure speculation".

Fagan the fire hero praised in court

Mr Michael Fagan, the Buckingham Palace intruder, was commended yesterday for his bravery when a fire broke out.

Mr Fagan, aged 34, who sat on the Queen's bed and drank the Prince of Wales's wine, went into action to save his home in Arundel Square, Holloway, north London, when an arsonist struck the Central Criminal Court heard.

He raised the alarm, made sure his neighbours were safe and with "great presence of mind and courage" tackled the flames single-handed.

Mr John Greaves, for the prosecution, praised Mr Fagan's role when Mrs Yvonne Capper, 28, unemployed, admitted setting fire to her first-floor flat in the house.

Mr Fagan, who stood in the dock two years ago for climbing into the palace, was chief prosecution witness in Mrs Capper's case. But he was not called to give evidence.

Mrs Capper, held in prison custody since starting the fire on Friday, July 13, was put on probation for two years.

Rings stolen at undertakers

An undertaker's assistant yesterday admitted stealing up to 100 wedding rings from bodies, during a period of almost five years.

Magistrates at Camborne, Cornwall, remanded Theodore Cornow, aged 34, on unconditional bail until November 6, pending a probation report.

Cornow, of Okehampton, Camborne, on three specimen charges sold rings to a second-hand dealer for a total of £12. Mr Allen Knight for the prosecution said:

Cornow's daughter, Angela Gray, aged 30, of Chypraz Court Treswithian, Camborne, denies helping him dispose of stolen property and was remanded on bail, until November 6.

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Inland Revenue wins right to claim £75m of Clore estate

A High Court judge cleared the way yesterday for the Inland Revenue to stake a £75m claim to the late Sir Charles Clore's £100m international estate.

Mr Justice Nourse ruled that at the time of his death, in July 1979, aged 75, Sir Charles, although resident in Monaco, was still domiciled in England.

If domicile had been established in Monaco the Inland Revenue would have had only a £20m claim on his £27m British estate.

The action was brought by the Official Solicitor as administrator of the Clore estate.

Sir Charles's daughter, Vivian Duffield, aged 38, who lives in Switzerland, although not taking part directly in the case, supported the view that he remained domiciled in England.

She benefits under one of two wills made shortly before her father's death in which he left his Monaco estate to her. The second will left everything else to charity.

Sir Charles's son, Mr Alan Clore, aged 40, who was left out of both wills, is contesting the second will in the Jersey courts.

A similar preliminary domicile issue will be decided in Jersey next week.

Mr Clore took no part in yesterday's proceedings, which the judge described as surprising. But he benefits from a multi-million pound trust set up by Sir Charles for his children.

On the question of domicile, the judge said that although Sir Charles, on the advice of his accountants and legal advisers,

moved to Monaco in 1977, and spent an estimated £2m on an apartment: "I am not satisfied that he ever reached the point of abandoning England."

Mr Justice Nourse said there was not sufficient evidence to satisfy the court that Sir Charles had formed a settled intention to remain in Monaco. Because of the "fluidity and unpredictability" of Sir Charles, he concluded that he was domiciled in England, where he retained many links, when he died.

The judge said that he was helped by evidence from close friends of Sir Charles. Lady Milford Haven had said he told her in his last few years that he was "unhappy in Monaco and would like to return to England and face tax consequences."

Mr Jarvis Aspinall said that Sir Charles told him he was thinking of returning to England.

The judge said Sir Charles's personal assistant, Mr W. E. M. Townsend, had said his employer still called London his home after he went to live in Monaco.

Mr Leonard Sainer, Sir Charles's solicitor who became his closest friend, said Sir Charles was always "changing his mind" about where he wanted to settle.

Sir Charles, the son of Lithuanian Jews who fled persecution in Tsarist Lithuania in the last century, was a pioneer of company takeovers. He formed the Sears Holding empire.

Caution on street protest law

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday that there were "two important aspects to consider in any legislation to regulate the number of street demonstrations."

First, legislation must be simple, logical and, above all, acceptable. "If it is not, the enforcement process itself may bring about the very confrontation and disruption it is intended to prevent," Sir Kenneth said.

Second, while legislation might provide a framework within which negotiations and compromise could take place, it could never replace such a balancing process. "There is no substitute for consent," Sir Kenneth said, who was addressing the Westminster Chamber of Commerce, said that a review of public order legislation was being undertaken, prior to parliamentary consideration.

It might be that legislation designed to ensure that the police received advanced notice of demonstrations and allowed officials to make conditions designed to minimize congestion or disruption would assist the balancing process.

Weedkiller curry for ex-husband

A woman whose former husband moved into her home

uninvited plotted with her sister to force him out, Teesside Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mrs Carole Clarkson, aged 36, a mother of three, and her sister Mrs Patricia McNelly, aged 47, gave Mr Alan Clarkson, aged 40, a kitchen partner, a poisoned curry to make him ill, made from rotting beef laced with the weedkiller paraquat, Mr John Killick, for the prosecution, said.

But they disclosed what they had done, and worried neighbours called the police. The sisters were arrested. Clarkson's former husband, who recovered after two days of sickness, was evicted from her home only after a county court judge signed an order.

Yesterday the sisters, of Hammond Drive, Darlington, Durham, were given suspended jail sentences for administering a noxious substance with intent to injure or annoy Mr Clarkson.

Mrs Clarkson, who pleaded guilty, was given a year's jail sentence suspended for two years, and her sister, who pleaded not guilty and was convicted by a jury's majority verdict, nine months.

Villagers campaign to stop Army building site for urban warfare training

By Michael Horswell

Until recently the wickedness most likely to rouse the emotions of villagers at Wretham in Norfolk was encapsulated in the fable of the Babes in the Wood which originated in neighbouring Wayland Woods.

It was here that the infant heirs to the de Grey estate were taken out to be slaughtered on the orders of a wicked uncle seeking to inherit what was rightfully theirs.

But last month the Ministry of Defence assumed the mantle of villain of the piece, running 400 villagers from their customary rural equanimity. The ministry is planning to build a simulated battle village to enable troops to train in urban warfare techniques.

The ministry plans to build about eighteen mock houses and a church. These will then be subject to attack by 150 soldiers at a time, with airborne and tank support, using blank ammunition and phosphorous flares by day and night fighting.

The four-acre battle village is to be built on the sandy heath of Breckford, four miles from Thetford, which the ministry believes simulates conditions in West Germany. It will be on the southern perimeter of the ministry's Thorpe Camp, Standford Battle, a 25-square-mile training camp established during the Second World War for the training of recruits.

The villagers have peacefully coexisted with the camp for nearly forty years with the soldiers regularly enjoying the pleasures of the Dog and Partridge public house and using local facilities.

But the happy relationship is about to end. The battle village will be within 750 metres of the nearest civilian house and close to bloodstock and farming country.

It will also border the Norfolk Naturalists' Trust's Wretham Heath nature reserve which is designated by the Nature Conservancy Council as a Grade I site of special scientific interest. The reserve has 138 bird species a year.

The villagers are planning a campaign to persuade the ministry to site the battle village elsewhere on its huge estate.

They have formed a protest committee, organized a petition, and are demanding a site meeting with civil servants from the ministry. However, they know that the ministry does not require planning permission for the proposal.

Mr Alan Smith, clerk to the Thetford Parish Council, told *The Times* yesterday:



Front line campaigners: Mr Steele (left), Mr Smith, and Mr Middlehurst outside the Standford Battle Area (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

"This plan represents a change of use and the ministry seems to have taken leave of its senses. The Army's relationship with the local people has been wholehearted and now we want to keep the Army from breaking it."

The parish council heard of the plan only after it accidentally received two documents last month. Mr Norman Middlehurst, aged 65, a retired school teacher, who lives in one of the houses closest to the proposed battle area, is one of those leading the campaign.

He said: "We feel we are fighting for our quality of life. In terms of distance the margin for error is much too small, particularly from aircraft. I would hate to receive a phosphorous magnesium flare on top of my roof."

"We are in the front line. We expect complete and total disruption and what the effects will be on our health and on the property values is too horrifying to contemplate."

The villagers are convinced that the ministry has chosen the site mainly for its cheapness given the existing roads that lead to it. Mr Peter Steele, the warden of the Wretham Heath nature reserve, added: "As a nature reserve you can write the place off."

A spokesman for the ministry said: "We have made extensive and detailed surveys of the area for possible sites over a long period and the one we have chosen is judged to be the best overall. Although we don't need planning approval the matter is now subject to Department of the Environment procedures."

Teachers question religion in schools

By a Staff Reporter

The National Union of Teachers is to seek talks with church leaders aimed at questioning whether daily morning worship and compulsory religious education should continue in schools.

The union, with 235,000 members, says in a discussion document published today, that teachers and churches should consider pressing for the Education Act of 1944 to be amended.

The Act obliges schools to hold daily acts of worship for all pupils, and enforces religious education, but a National Association of Head Teachers' paper published earlier this year suggested that many schools are breaking the law.

Up to two in five heads, it suggested, hold secular assemblies and broaden religious studies to make it more a course in moral or social instruction.

The union says that the Act "needs re-examination," although ministers have made clear that they are determined not to amend the Act.

The union is particularly concerned about the place of Muslim pupils in state schools, many of whose parents are seeking to set up separate voluntary-aided schools, for their children. While the union says it respects the beliefs and practices of Muslims, separate schooling "would be divisive and would separate young Muslim people from their contemporaries."

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Dr Patel, who is chairman of LSE, is a simple, friendly, and "I.G." is simply, friendly, of taking on one of the top jobs in international academia, which traditionally carries a high political and academic profile.

While far from shy of stating his own position - "I am an old-fashioned socialist, but of the kind who believes in searching for the common ground" - Dr Patel, in a typically Indian gesture, holds political questions at arm's length.

"I am not a political animal, and I certainly won't be associating myself with a particular party. I do want to take the opportunity to assess the forty or so years spent in active participation in economics and see what it all amounts to though," he adds.

One of his first tasks was to address 700 of the new students starting this term at the 89-year-old school. "It was on my second day, so I'm just as much a freshman as they are."

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Medicine is blamed for driving ban

A company director who said

that medicine he was taking contained 17 per cent alcohol and resulted in him exceeding the breath test limit by 2 mgs, will appeal against a disqualification from driving imposed by Walspool magistrates yesterday.

John Sydney Lee, aged 54, of Froelwyd, Walspool, pleaded guilty to driving with excess alcohol in his breath and was fined £145 and disqualified from driving for 12 months.

He told the court he had drunk five or six glasses of champagne and later discovered that a tonic he was taking contained 17 per cent alcohol. Dr Anne Hutchinson said she recommended the tonic.

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Fire risk still high in 'sweatshops'

By Tony Samways

A year after a fire in an east London clothing factory killed five people, there are still at least 20,000 workers at risk in 2,500 sweatshops in north and east London alone, according to the head of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

Mr Alec Smith was speaking at the site of four small factories of which closures for breaches of safety regulations were announced by the Greater London Council at the weekend. He said: "The local papers still carry stories every week about some factory fire or other."

"It was just fortuitous that nothing like the Mile End Road fire had happened earlier."

Ten days after the fire, six members of one family in Gravesend, Kent, died in an explosion and fire at a house containing a shoe factory. Both incidents highlighted increasing concern over the safety implications.

Cuts in the Health and Safety Executive mean that about 300 "front-line" factory inspectors are responsible for keeping an eye on a million separate work places employing 18,000,000. Figures recording the numbers of small businesses in England, Wales and Scotland are deceptive because so many are unregistered. Officially, for example, there are about 29,000 people working in London's clothing trade, but the union estimate of 20,000 in unregistered factories almost doubles that figure.

His selection, according to Sir Haw Weldon, came when the LSE board was considering two unnamed home applicants. The board decided to invite Dr Patel, who had no idea that that job was coming vacant, to apply, and voted him unanimously.

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Cheques in fraud 'stolen from duke'

Three cheques stolen from the

London home of the Duke of Devonshire were used in fraud offences, involving £150,000, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Two cheques were forged and cashed for £61,000 but a further attempt to gain £39,000 was blocked. Mr Timothy Langford, for the prosecution, told the court. He said the cheques were stolen from the duke's home in Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, last September by the butler's son, Mr Peter Callaghan, aged 24.

Mr Callaghan, a chauffeur of Chesterfield Street, pleads not guilty to stealing the cheques. Mr Andreas Shellis, aged 43, a hairdresser, and Jack Shellis, his brother, aged 35, both of Northolt Road, south Harrow, north London, and Mr Heraklis Kouzoupis, aged 31, of Hereford Road, Acton, deny dishonestly obtaining £61,000 from the duke's account.

The trial continues today.

Inquests open on rail deaths

Inquests into the deaths of the three victims of last Thursday's rail crash at Wembley were opened at Horney Coroner's Court London yesterday, and adjourned by Dr David Paul, the coroner, to a date to be fixed.

The dead were Mr Peter Geoffrey Symonds, aged 47, a quantity surveyor, of Brook End, Western Avenue, Aylesbury; Mr Douglas Lewis, aged 56, a bank clerk, of Kingsford Road, Oxford; and Mr William Gordon, aged 38, administrative sales manager, of Grasmere Way, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard. They were all identified by PC Keith Mitchell, the coroner's officer.

Mr Pitt, aged 41, president of the Kent area of the National Union of Mineworkers, was convicted by magistrates at Ramsgate yesterday for driving, with almost three times the permitted quantity of alcohol in his blood.

Pitt, of Edge End Road, Broadstairs, did not appear in court but pleaded guilty through a solicitor. The case was adjourned until October 23, when Pitt will appear for sentence.

Lake inquest

An inquest was opened and adjourned yesterday on the late Dame Don's husband, Alan Lake, the actor, who was found shot dead at his home in Sunningdale, Berkshire, last Wednesday. Mr Lake, aged 43, is to be buried today in Sunningdale.

Noele Gordon

Miss Noele Gordon, the former Crossroads actress, left Nuffield Hospital in Birmingham on Monday after a second operation, last month for stomach cancer. Miss Gordon, aged 61, was taken ill while starring in the musical *No No Nanette* in Plymouth.

Boy died in conker hunt

A schoolboy collecting conkers crashed 30ft to his death when the branch of a tree he was balanced on snapped. A verdict of misadventure was recorded at an inquest yesterday in St Helens, Merseyside, into the death of Mark Cain, aged 14, of Cole Avenue, Newton-le-Willows, who died shortly after the fall from a tree in the grounds of Post House Hotel, Haydock.

He and a friend had gone there to collect conkers. The other boy, Paul Heynstaff, said: "He climbed to the top because there were more up there. I heard a branch snap and Mark fell. He was lying face up and appeared to be badly hurt."

Mr Gordon Glasgow, the North Merseyside Coroner said: "I would surmise that where boys are concerned in the climbing of trees to collect conkers it is a very dangerous pursuit."

Whitelaw: Brighton bomb has strengthened our resolve

TERRORISM

The bomb attack on the Grand Hotel in Brighton last week by the IRA has simply strengthened the overwhelmingly united resolve of the Government, Parliament and people to determine to preserve free democracy, Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council, said in a statement to the Lords as the House reassembled after the summer recess.

He said that he knew peers would join him in offering deepest sympathy to those who had been so tragically bereaved, as well as their heartfelt desire that those injured might soon be restored to health.

I cannot express too profoundly (he concluded) my admiration of the courage, dedication and selfless devotion to duty shown by the police, the fire and ambulance services, the hospital staff and all those involved in those difficult and dangerous hours immediately after the explosion occurred.

Naturally there has been much discussion about the security arrangements in place at the time of the explosion. The Chief Constable of Sussex Police has appointed the County Chief Constable of Hampshire to inquire into this aspect and I do not believe that it would be right for us to speculate on the outcome of the inquiry.

I have already made known my view that total, impenetrable security is not compatible with the free society we enjoy. We must continue to search for improvements in security arrangements but without calling into question the entire basis upon which public life in this country is conducted.

The circumstances of this outrage are being studied with meticulous care and the security implications will be explored to the full.

An evil group has once again planned and carried out an attack on innocent people in pursuit of their aims. They have deliberately struck at the heart of our nation.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Opposition, said they joined in total condemnation of Friday's appalling act of violence. In a free society a criminal attack upon one political party was an attack on all other parties. An attempt to kill or

injure the Prime Minister and members of an elected government was a profound affront to everything this country believed in and valued.

This wicked and grave act would have its repercussions. This was not the time to ask detailed questions, but could Lord Whitelaw clarify his statement that the security implications would be explored to the full?

Did it mean that the Government was holding an inquiry in addition to the local one being held in Hampshire?

If so, could he indicate its character and scope? Was an advance warning of the threatened IRA action received by any agency of the Government and how explicit was it?

The Opposition welcomed the Prime Minister's decision to hold a meeting with Dr Gareth Fitzgerald and hoped this would be able to make some progress. They also

allowed in any way to interfere with the way in which we conduct our political affairs in this country. It is not as if we have not considered what further action will have to be taken.

Security arrangements of the Palace of Westminster have already been the subject of discussions with the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (Sir Kenneth Newman). Some changes in tightening up security have already been made.

The Bishop of Rochester (Dr David Say) said that what had happened so

should be to the Chief Constable of Hampshire, who would be a very serious matter indeed. Lord Carver said that the Ordinance Factories and Military Services Bill was considered on report in the House of Lords.

An Opposition amendment seeking to guarantee the supply of military equipment to the Ministry of Defence was defeated by 105 votes to 97 - Government majority, eight.

Lord Gaskin of Exmouth, for the Opposition, said they were concerned to ensure that everything at present supplied to the state by the ROFs would continue to be supplied, to it. Some things at present manufactured and supplied by the ROFs would in future be seen by others as not profitable to produce.

Lord Carver said the whole logic of the ROFs was to be in every circumstance a source of production on which the Government could wholly rely. Unless the amendment was accepted this principle of the ROFs would disappear.

Lord Trevelyan (C) said that as the minister responsible for defence procurement during the Falklands crisis he found private industry responded immediately.

Industry got a telephone call on Sunday (he said) and they dealt with the situation on the Monday morning so that our forces got what was needed at the time they needed it.

He did not believe there was any special reason to believe that the ROFs in private hands would not respond to a national emergency exactly as the ROFs did today.

Lord Trevelyan, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said only a small percentage of Britain's total defence requirements were provided by the ROFs.

The ROFs as a commercial company would continue to be in the business of manufacturing weapons and armaments. The Government expected the MoD to remain the major customer of the ROFs for the foreseeable future.

We believe (he said) the ROFs will be able to supply at better prices under commercial discipline.

Lord Trevelyan, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, during question time in the House of Lords, said the recollection of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin, Chief of Defence Staff during the Falklands crisis, was faulty in his references last week to the sinking of the Argentine cruiser the General Belgrano.

Lord Lewin said last week it is highly likely that the Government was informed at the time the attack took place, by a vessel account that the Belgrano had in fact changed course.

Is this not a case at least for a supplementary Falklands White Paper to be issued?

Lord Trevelyan said he did not think his

Parliament today

Lords (230): Cooperative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill, report. Debates on EEC committee report on motor vehicles and on RAF's new basic trainer

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Mondale looks to second debate as poll shows campaign gains

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

After a day's campaigning in the Mid-West and on the West Coast, the two presidential contestants returned to Washington last night to spend the next four days cloistered with their advisers preparing for Sunday's crucial televised debate.

With polls showing the gap between them beginning to narrow, Mr. Walter Mondale, the Democratic challenger, is hoping that a strong performance by him in Kansas City on Sunday night will accelerate the momentum which his campaign has developed over the past 10 days.

The President's objectives are less ambitious. He wants to avoid a repetition of his lacklustre performance during the earlier debate. If he can just hold on to his present lead for the next three weeks he will be

assured of a comfortable victory.

Although some of the President's aides still talk in terms of a landslide, Mr. Mondale's improved performance since the first debate seems to have made such an outcome unlikely. Yesterday President Reagan was in Illinois trumpeting his now familiar themes of optimism, prosperity and strength. If he was concerned about his slippage in the polls - a Louis Harris poll showed his lead had fallen from 12 to 9 points over the past week - he certainly was not showing it.

During a campaign swing through the South on Monday he was in fine fettle, hammering away at his opponent as being a threat to national security. Noting that Mr. Mondale had voted against military spending legislation on 78 occasions when he was a senator, he declared that his opponent had "one of the weakest records in the US Congress for supporting

a strong national defence".

The President used what has become familiar tactics to needle his rival: He invoked the name of Democratic heroes to attack him, saying that president Kennedy would be "ashamed of those in the liberal Democratic leadership who would weaken our defences".

Mr. Reagan also stepped up his visual campaign by making a sudden visit to a McDonald's hamburger restaurant in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. As cameras whirled he stepped up to the counter to order a Big Mac french fries and iced tea.

Mr. Mondale appeared less exuberant than he had done last week as he campaigned in St. Louis on Monday and in California yesterday. Appearing by a toxic-waste dump in Missouri, he attacked the President's record on the environment, charging that he had cleaned up only six of the country's 761 dumps in four years.

Students swing to the right

Reagan is new campus hero

From Bailey Morris
Washington

This is a revolutionary year on the American college campus. On the fifteenth anniversary of the birth of the "Woodstock generation", students are taking another sharp turn, this time to the right.

The counter-culture movement which spawned the activist Tom Hayden, the acid lyrics of Bob Dylan, and a generation of student liberals, is dead. President Reagan is the new campus hero.

Polls taken before the first televised presidential debate revealed surprisingly strong support for Mr. Reagan among young Americans.

A recent Washington Post-ABC Television poll shows Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Walter Mondale by 58 per cent to 38 per cent among under-25 voters. A Louis Harris survey gave Mr. Reagan a 13-point lead among students aged 18 and 19. A Gallup poll concludes that more young Americans identify with the Republican Party than at any time since the early 1960s.

This is a generation which grew up on television and lives by television, forming many of its values and opinions from messages received via "the box". From this perspective, Mr. Reagan - "the great communicator" - has a clear advantage. His manly, upbeat style of delivery, and his themes of prosperity and patriotism, sell well on campuses.

"We finally have a hero," said Mr. Todd Shaffer, president of the undergraduate student government at Ohio State University. "Ronald Reagan presents a positive image. He looks like he knows what he is

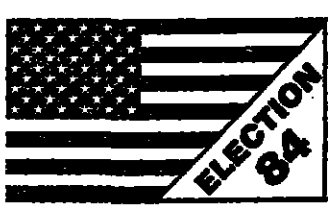


Dylan blues: The culture he personified is dead

doing. He is the perfect media President."

It is also a generation which has experienced the worst recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Many believe that the middle class is threatened, the job market unstable. They fear they will not be able to enjoy the same luxuries as their parents.

"This generation is very conservative because, admittedly, we are very selfish," said Mr. Richard Caldwell, in his last year at Ohio State. "We are very career minded. We grew up in a tough economic time, the job market was tight. It took all our energy just to make it, to get ahead. We did not have time to



go out and support every cause."

The economic concerns show up in other campuses, at such Ivy League universities as Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. Students at the University of Southern California are strong supporters of Mr. Reagan, greeting him on a recent visit with chants of "We are the new entrepreneurs".

Political analysts also point to the "Carter factor". The majority of American college students have grown up knowing one Democratic presidency, the turbulent administration of Mr. Jimmy Carter, who engendered a disillusionment which is difficult to overstate.

"He was a whimp. Under him, the country went downhill," said a third year student at George Washington University. "He did not have the backbone to lead the country," said a second year business major at Ohio State. "Under President Carter, I was tired of [America] getting kicked around," said a first year student at Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Economics.

With no strong sense of the Democratic past which led to strong party loyalty in the South, the Middle Atlantic states, and elsewhere, this image of Mr. Carter makes it easy for these students to snip their ancestral political moorings without guilt.

Other polls point also to a sizeable negative vote. One taken by the University of Pennsylvania reveals that many students back Mr. Reagan as the lesser of two evils. They do not like Mr. Mondale, but also oppose strongly the "new right" agenda on social issues adopted by the Republican Party.

Phoning in from the sky



The first air-to-ground telephone system in the United States, Airfone, being demonstrated on board a Delta Airlines Lockheed 1011 airplane.

Nine US airlines have installed the telephones, four to an aircraft. At this stage only outgoing calls within the United States can be made, at a cost of \$7.50 (\$6) a minute for the first three minutes.

The passenger inserts a major credit card to release a wireless phone handset. A call can last up to 40 minutes.

The system relies on 37 automatic relay stations linked to conventional telephone exchanges.

Ban on Latin Mass relaxed

Church perplexed by papal ruling

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The latest mystery at the Vatican is what the Pope hopes to achieve by bringing back the Tridentine Latin Mass, believed to have been finally abolished for countries other than England and Wales in 1970.

The announcement on Monday night was a surprise. It came in the form of a letter to the 3,000 bishops around the world. The return to the old Mass is hedged by conditions - five in all - yet perplexity over the measure remains widespread.

Liturgical reform, including the introduction of the vernacular into the Mass, was a fundamental element in the work of the Second Vatican Council which approved its decree on the subject in 1963.

It included other ways in which the Mass would be more easily understood by the faithful and their participation increased. For example, the priest faces the congregation instead of having his back to it.

The innovations did not suit traditionalist thinking but were in keeping with the work of the council. After a period of experiment, the new Mass was published by Paul VI in 1970. The text was in Latin and was then translated into the vernacular throughout the Catholic world.

An inquiry by the Vatican in 1982 showed that the Mass was accepted by almost everyone and 98 per cent were said to

approve of the use of the vernacular.

The number of traditionalists still favouring the Latin mass was small and said to be diminishing. The most famous advocate is Mr. Marcel Lefebvre, the archbishop suspended by Paul VI. But he represents the extreme front and his objections to modern Catholicism do not stop at the vernacular mass.

Whether as a gesture to traditionalists, or for other reasons, the Pope insisted that Catholics be allowed to hear the Latin mass.

The conditions attached to its use are fairly formidable. Permission has to be obtained from the local bishop; it will not normally be celebrated in parish churches; bishops at the end of a year will have to report back on developments, and, most extraordinary, requests for the old Mass must be accompanied by an explicit statement of acceptance of the Vatican Council and the new Mass.

This last condition involves the mental scrupulousness of asking for something which the council rejected, while professing to believe in the council's work. The fear expressed here is that such a formula could be used to undo other council decisions.

By an odd coincidence, the letter was published on the day marking the sixth anniversary of the Pope's election. What next? one may ask.

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Rostow tells court of intelligence dispute

New York (NYT) - Mr. Walt Rostow, who was President Johnson's special Assistant for National Security Affairs, testified in federal court here on Monday that as early as a year before the Tet offensive in 1968, he informed the President of an unresolved dispute among intelligence analysts over the scope of enemy strength in South Vietnam.

Mr. Rostow took the stand as the first witness for the plaintiff in the libel suit against CBS by General William Westmoreland.

As an aide whose office was 30 seconds from the President's, Mr. Rostow said he had firsthand knowledge of what the President was told about such issues as the intelligence debate, statements by General Westmoreland and the rate of North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam before the Tet offensive. All are issues in the trial.

General Westmoreland, who was Commander of US forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, contends that CBS, in a 1982 documentary entitled *The Uncounted Enemy: a Vietnam Deception*, libelled him by saying he had deceived Mr. Johnson and the joint chiefs of staff about the size and nature of enemy forces in South Vietnam in the year prior to the Tet offensive.

The general specifically accused CBS and several other defendants of saying that he had arbitrarily set a ceiling of 300,000 on enemy strength.

suppressed reports from his officers of a higher enemy presence and a higher rate of North Vietnamese infiltration than was made known, and engineered a cover-up of the truth after the offensive.

Mr. Rostow, now a professor of political economy at the University of Texas, took the stand more than two hours after the court hearings began. Most of the morning session was taken up by lawyers' arguments before Judge Pierre Leval over admissibility.

Judge Leval, who had earlier predicted a trial of 10 weeks to four months, told lawyers that it could take 12 years if they did not take greater pains, outside of court hours, to agree on potential exhibits.

The judge underscored a theme he has sounded since the jury selection began last Tuesday - that the case does not hinge on whether President Johnson was actually deceived by General Westmoreland but whether the general sought to deceive him by providing bad, politically-motivated, arbitrary data.

Although it may be interesting historically, the judge said, it was irrelevant to the case whether the President was able to differentiate his many sources, on those grounds, the judge ruled out several documents that he said, tended to establish what the White House knew rather than what General Westmoreland's role was in furnishing the information.

Pakistani editors fight ban

From Hassan Akhtar
Islamabad

Pakistani newspaper editors and owners have demanded withdrawal of the government ban on political reporting and the system of government advice under which newspapers are directed not to publish certain news despite the fact that no formal censorship exists.

The Council of Newspaper Editors and the All Pakistan Newspaper Society, in a declaration adopted at a convention in Lahore, said it was essential to enable the press to play its "rightful role in the creation of a fair and just society".

Since 1977, when the martial law regime took over, the press has been under varying degrees of control and pressure.

Meanwhile, a 55-year-old man has been sentenced to death by a Karachi judge on a charge of killing his six-year-old son within the precinct of the mausoleum of the late Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan. The man pleaded that he was told to sacrifice his son by Jinnah in a dream.

● **DHAKA:** Newspapers reappeared in Bangladesh yesterday after a 24-hour stoppage, carrying carefully edited accounts of opposition leaders' speeches at anti-government rallies on Sunday (AFP reports). The reports omitted leaders' calls for non-cooperation with President Ershad's regime.

Shultz and Clark aim to improve links

From John Best
Ottawa

A meeting between the United States and Canadian foreign ministers entered its second day in Toronto yesterday as the process of putting bilateral relations on a surer footing continued.

The two-day meeting is the first between Mr. George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr. Joe Clark, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, since a new Conservative Government was elected here last month.

At the opening session on Monday, Mr. Clark told Mr.

Shultz that the Tory Government wanted to put an end to ideology and the confrontational style in dealings between the two countries.

That was a critical allusion to the former Liberal Government of Mr. Pierre Trudeau, which the Tories claim was unnecessarily antagonistic towards the United States. Nationalistic policies affecting foreign investment and energy development in Canada, instituted under the Liberals, were harshly condemned in Washington. The New Conservative regime has promised to change them.

Officials who briefed re-

porters on the session said that Mr. Shultz was moved by Mr. Clark's optimistic tone and his vow to strengthen Canadian-US relations.

He urged the Canadian to pick up the telephone and call him any time he had a problem that Mr. Shultz might help to resolve, and said he would feel at liberty to call Mr. Clark in similar circumstances.

Monday's session was devoted to global economic issues. The meetings continue a practice of four-times-a-year meetings between US and Canadian foreign ministers that began about two years ago.

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Peace commission planned

Duarte and guerrilla leaders agree to hold another summit

From John Carillo, La Palma

Salvadoreans have been treated to the remarkable spectacle of watching live on their television screens a left-wing guerrilla commander who had been fighting underground for 12 years. Moreover, he was talking not of "combating the oppressor" but of "conquering peace."

This was on a government-controlled television station in the midst of a five-year civil war in a country which until recently had been one of the most repressive on earth.

The guerrilla commander was a bearded, intense man with the splendid name of Ferman Cienfuegos (*el fiero* means "hundred fires" in English). He was standing on the steps of a Catholic church in the small town of La Palma addressing a crowd of thousands who had come from all over El Salvador to witness the first face to face meeting between Government and rebel leaders since the start of the civil war, which has claimed more than 50,000 victims, most of them victims of right-wing death squads.

Commander Cienfuegos was speaking after five hours of closed-door discussions inside the church between six rebel leaders and President José Napoleón Duarte, General Eugenio Vides Cassanova, the Defence Minister, and four other senior officials.

The Archbishop of San Salvador, Mr Arturo Rivera

Damas, acted as coordinator in the talks and was appointed to read out to an expectant crowd in the packed town square a joint statement from the Government, the guerrilla Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and its political wing, the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR).

A joint statement from the Government and the FMLN-FDR would have been an unthinkable development 10 days ago, before President Duarte, characteristically impetuous, made his proposal at the United Nations for the rebels to talk with him in the mountain town of La Palma, which has been under guerrilla control for most of the past 18 months.

What is more, the statement said that the crowds waving white flags symbolizing peace had come to hear. It said that talks would continue, a date would be set for the second half of November and a peace commission would be established, made up of four rebel and four government representatives.

Agreement was also reached to achieve peace "in the shortest possible time" and in the context of "democracy, pluralism and social justice."

After the Archbishop read out the statement, Dr Guillermo Ungo, President of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, emerged from the church

and announced that "a first step had been taken in a process of dialogue". But added that the talks remained "complex".

President Duarte then walked out of the church and repeated the theme of the day, namely that peace was the "wish of all Salvadoreans". But he, too, said miracles should not be expected.

Clearly, the rebels still need a great deal of persuading that democracy and social justice are possible in El Salvador under the present American-backed Government and, specifically, the present armed forces high command which, since President Duarte came to power, has overseen the bombing of villages and two massacres of guerrilla-supporting civilians.

However, it was Commander Cienfuegos, who is 37 and a former medical student, who struck the most hopeful note, not least because the FMLN, of which he is a principal leader, was widely expected to be the most recalcitrant party in the negotiating effort.

Peering through spectacles, wearing his camouflage-guerrilla fatigues, Commander Cienfuegos' body was bent slightly forward as he shook his clenched right fist up and down and declared with passion, in the shrill voice of the unpracticed public speaker: "There is optimism, there is optimism... We're fighting for peace! We're fighting for peace!"



Eye to eye: Mr Robert Coates, Canada's Defence Minister, inspects a guard of honour in London yesterday watched by his British counterpart, Mr Michael Heseltine.

Kinnock envoy advises fugitives in Durban consulate crisis

From Michael Hornsby, Durban

The drama at the British consulate here continued yesterday as Mr Donald Anderson, the Labour Party's special envoy, flew back to Johannesburg after three rounds of talks with the three political dissidents who have been sheltering on the consulate premises since September 13.

A large crowd gathered outside the building, where the consulate is located, and others hung out of windows on the other side of the street mistakenly believing that the three men would surrender to the waiting police after their final lunchtime meeting with Mr Anderson.

Rumours to that effect had begun circulating the previous night, when Mr Anderson took

supper with the men - Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David - and then returned for an unscheduled further hour of talks with them and their lawyers just before midnight.

At a press conference on his departure from Durban, Mr Anderson, who is to visit riot-torn African townships south of Johannesburg today before returning to London overnight, said the fugitives had discussed the idea of leaving the consulate with him but only as "one among a whole range of options."

He said there had been "very extensive discussions", mainly between the three men and their lawyers, in which his role had been "to give advice when

asked". He would not say what that advice was. He believed, however, that "options have been narrowed".

Mr Zac Yacoub, the blind lawyer who acts as spokesman for the three fugitives, refused to say whether they were likely to leave the consulate over the next few days. Their position on this question, he maintained, was still "entirely neutral".

There is nevertheless, strong speculation that the three men will leave the consulate before next Monday. That is the date on which the trial is due to start in Britain of four South

Africans and others accused of trying to smuggle embargoed arms to this country.

Last month, Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, announced that the four men, who were released on bail earlier this year and are now in South Africa, would not be returned to Britain for trial in reprisal for Britain's obstruction of South African law enforcement.

This decision to break a solemn promise by the British court has been widely condemned at home and abroad.

Even right-wingers here have argued that South Africa should have closed the consulate rather than break its word. If the fugitives have left the consulate by the time the trial starts, it is argued, justification for the reprisal will look even thinner.

On Monday night, Mr Anderson, garrulous with flowers, spoke at a public rally here attended by more than 7,000 people, predominantly Indians, to protest against the country's security laws, which permit indefinite detention without trial on unspecified charges.

Improved conditions

Conditions in the consulate are not less cramped after the departure last Saturday of Mr George Sewpersad, Mr Moorogiah Jayaramathay, Naidoo and Mr Mahesh "Maw" Ramgobin, who fled with one of the building unnoticed and were arrested by waiting security police.

The remaining three occupy a single room, Mr Archie Gumede, aged 71, has now been giving a mattress in view of the advanced years, by the other two Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David still sleep on the carpeted floor. A bathroom with an immersion heater and a chemical toilet have also been provided.

Wives and other family members bring plentiful supplies of food three times a day to the consulate, as well as

books, newspapers and clean clothing. No radios are permitted. Each fugitive is allowed a daily 45-minute visit from a maximum of two relatives.

All three have past experience of prison and Mr Nair was freed earlier this year after 20 years in prison on sabotage charges. They have thus had some practice at surviving for long periods in small spaces. Their main complaint is that they can no longer make up a four for

the consul, who spends each night at the consulate, may well be finding the conditions more of a strain. By Decree of the Foreign Office, he is not permitted to enjoy any greater degree of comfort than his unwanted guests.

Preying on the birds of prey

Rich pickings on the wings of a falcon

From Trevor Fishlock, Billings, Montana

A man bought seven first-class tickets from the Saudi Airline office at Kennedy Airport, New York. One was for himself. The six others, a seat apiece, were for the expensive Gyrfalcons he was smuggling out of the United States, a Montana court has been told.

Three of the birds were Gyrfalcons, prized among falconers for their hunting ability and 200 mph bursts of speed. A good specimen can fetch \$50,000. Big money such as this has helped to feed a thriving black market in birds of prey of protected and endangered species.

US authorities have indicated in court here that the six falcons which travelled from New York were illegally acquired in North America by European middlemen and were, according to their evidence, destined for a member of the Saudi royal family.

Mr William French Smith, the US Attorney-General, commenting on the smuggling of birds of prey, said "a multimillion dollar illegal market is threatening the existence of some species and creating an incentive for organized international criminal activities".

A three-year investigation by agents of the Fish and Wildlife



The gyrfalcon: Worth about £8,000 on the black market.

Service, in which a master falconer posed as an illegal trader and worked closely with the agents, has smashed a number of smuggling rings selling gyrfalcons, peregrine falcons, prairie falcons, goshawks and other birds to Americans as falconers in Europe the Middle East.

Later this month, 13 men will go on trial in Great Falls, Montana, charged with trafficking in birds of prey and breaking wildlife laws. They were among 39 arrested in June in a round-up covering 14 American states and four Canadian provinces. A large number of falcons was seized, as

well as cars and aircraft used for smuggling. The investigation continues, and more arrests are expected. Some men have been convicted already, and six of those charged in June have agreed, in a deal with the authorities in which they received suspended jail sentences, to give information about other suspects.

Smuggling networks were penetrated in classic "sting" operations. Mr Jeff McPartlin, of Great Falls, who holds a master falconer's licence, posed as a black market dealer and sold birds to smugglers. In one case, described by the prosecution at a trial in Great

World Food Day marked with figures on hunger

From Peter Nichols, Rome

President Pertini marked World Food Day at the headquarters of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation with a sombre speech on the "disquieting questions" regarding the future evolution of the world.

The head of the Italian state reminded his audience which included representatives of the 156 countries accredited to the organisation, of the "alarming picture of old and new realities". Hunger, malnutrition and disease were still widespread, while destruction of the environment was continuing inexorably.

More than 750 million humans lived below the threshold of poverty, Senator Pertini said, and 55 Third World countries, with more than a billion inhabitants, were no longer able to feed themselves with traditional methods of production.

About two-thirds of these countries' livestock was lost because of disease and inadequate techniques. There was stagnation in food production per head in the Third World as a whole during the past 10 years and a decline in the lowest-income countries, with some 225 million people imperilled in Africa alone.

At the beginning of this decade, President Pertini continued, World agricultural production declined and at the same time the unsold surpluses in industrialized countries increased. Yet shortages, drought and fires were spreading in many development countries, especially in Africa.

The average life expectancy in the industrialized world was 73 while in developing countries only 57. What he described as "the darkest spot in the picture" was that infant mortality stood today at about 43,000 children a day.

That the evils of mankind were still immense and greater than expected was a misfortune in itself. But what was even worse was that an accord to tackle them had yet to be achieved.

He attacked the arms race. "We must realize that the arms race has generated and will generate not more security by more insecurity, and that the costs of accumulating destructive capacity will reach the skies and end up by destroying the dream of a better and serene life for all."

The main theme of the World Food Day was women in agriculture and President Pertini asserted that the "battle for mankind's destiny would not be won if, besides children, we did not pay attention to the partner of our life and the mother of our children."

Women had been neglected and suffered discrimination for centuries but today they were coming into their own after a long struggle. Women, he said, must be man's partner and his equal, in forging the world's destiny. Signor Pertini said.

Bardot puts animals case to Mitterrand

Paris - Brigitte Bardot, the actress turned animal welfare

campaigner, lunched yesterday with President Mitterrand at the Elysée Palace. Diana Geddes writes. It was the first time Miss Bardot had been received at the Elysée, and the first time a French President had received an animal welfare campaigner.

"It is a great day! It represents a victory for animals! Miss Bardot said afterwards. "We talked only about the protection of animals in France, and the President told me he would study the problem seriously and see what could be done."

Miss Bardot said she had handed over a dossier of 30 "very urgent measures" that were needed. "I think he is someone who loves animals. He spoke a lot about his own, including his donkeys."

Ruling on taxi driver upheld

Los Angeles (AP) - A judge in the Superior Court upheld a lower court's dismissal of six murder charges against Mr Ashley Paulie, the London taxi driver accused of killing two San Fernando Valley families whose bodies have never been found.

But in this ruling, Judge Gordon Ringer invited Mr Ronald Coen, the district attorney, to appeal, citing the complexity of the case. Mr Coen said he would do so.

Blazing fury

Bilbao (Reuters) - Spanish shipyard workers set up blazing barricades across roads and railways and a commuter train caught fire in this Basque port in the second week of protest against shipbuilding layoffs.

Terror charge

Otelo Saravia, de Carvalho, a leading figure in Portugal's 1974 revolution, has been formally charged with 78 others in Lisbon of belonging to or organizing a terrorist group, according to judicial sources.



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Le Pen barred

Paris (AFP) - French riot police manhandled Mr Jean-Marie Le Pen, the extreme right leader, and several followers away from the funeral of a policeman shot dead in Paris after the Interior Minister barred demonstrations at the ceremony.

Journalist dies

Bruce Rothwell, a war and foreign correspondent for the *New Chronicle* and *Daily Mail* who later held senior positions on newspapers owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch in Australia and the United States, died yesterday in his Manhattan apartment, aged 61.

Oil chief quits

Rome (AP) - Mr Kamel Hassan Maghaur, the Libyan President of Opec, has resigned as Libyan Oil Minister amid rumours of a general economic shakeup by Colonel Gaddafi, diplomats in Tripoli said.

Poll triumph

Lisbon (Reuters) - Portugal's Social Democratic Party, junior partner in the coalition Government, held its absolute majority in regional elections in the Azores and Madeira, provisional results show.

Drugs record

Mainz (Reuters) - Police have seized 5,500lb of marijuana at the port here in the biggest such haul in West Germany, a justice official said.

Rock transplant

Zermatt (AP) - A helicopter lifted two 440lb blocks of rock from the peak of the Matterhorn in preparation for their delivery to two ski resorts in the United States as a promotional gimmick.

Spain sends blunt letter to the Ten

From Harry Debellins, Madrid

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, called the ambassadors of all 10 member countries of the European Community to his official residence here yesterday to hand them copies of a letter expressing concern over the delay in negotiations for his country's entry into the Community.

According to officials, in his letter the Prime Minister emphasized that Spanish concern was all the greater after three negotiating sessions in a row at which no progress was made.

The wording of the letter was described as "firm" and officials said Señor González called for a clear attitude and political will to conclude the negotiations.

He urged the ten to state their final positions on the proposed enlargement of the EEC and to avoid ambiguity.

Recently, a spokesman for the Government said that a "political initiative would soon be taken to relaunch" the negotiations. Señor González's letter presumably forms part of that initiative.

The Spanish demand for action came 16 days after the deadline that was previously set for concluding the negotiations. It came also at a time when Spain was still waiting for the EEC to deliver documents defining Community positions on some of the toughest items in the bargaining: fishing rights, agriculture, olive oil, wine, iron and steel industry.

Last November, Señor González sent a similar letter to EEC member governments. At that time he told them, "I'm worried... because public opinion in my country has serious doubts that there is any such thing as authentic political will in the Community to carry out the problems of membership".

Lebanon MPs elect Shia as Speaker

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

The Lebanese Parliament yesterday elected Mr Husain Husaini, a Shia Muslim from the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, as its new Speaker.

The 41-to-28 ended the 12-year parliamentary reign of Kamel Assad, from Taibeh in south Lebanon, who had aroused the ire of Syria earlier this year for objecting to Lebanon's cancellation of its 1983 troop withdrawal agreement with Israel.

A three-year investigation by agents of the Fish and Wildlife

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Romanov reemerges with Ogarkov in front line of Kremlin battle for power

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Analysing the mysterious processes of Soviet politics is often, as St Paul remarked of a higher mystery, like looking through a glass, darkly. With a week to go before the extraordinary Central Committee plenum, the rise to prominence of Mr Grigory Romanov and the unexpected reemergence of his ally, Marshal Ogarkov, have fuelled speculation about behind-the-scenes manoeuvring.

Mr Romanov, aged 51, made an offer of "honest dialogue" to the United States in an important speech in Helsinki reported in full in *Pravda* on Monday.

It was Mr Romanov's first public appearance since he returned from a visit to Ethiopia a month ago, and there were suggestions that Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, aged 33, Mr Romanov's main rival for the leadership, might be manoeuvring to reduce Mr Romanov's influence. But in Helsinki, where he attended celebrations marking the end of the Winter War 40 years ago, Mr Romanov appeared assured and forceful.

As former party chief in Leningrad, Mr Romanov is well known in neighbouring Finland, where he has long been regarded as a hardliner. But this time, while blaming America for the breakdown of the Geneva arms talks, Mr Romanov urged dialogue with Washington "on the cardinal problems of our time".

"How many times have you been told by the Soviet Union's highest representatives that we are ready to negotiate at any time?" he remarked after his speech when asked what Moscow's conditions were. "The most important thing is to prevent the militarization of space."

The Romanov line coincides with Mr Reagan's stated willingness to negotiate a moratorium on space weapons testing. Mr Romanov was also sufficiently



Mr Romanov: Offer of an honest dialogue.

confident to comment on the startling reemergence of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the dismissed chief-of-staff, who last week held high level talks in East Berlin. Although this has yet to be reported in the Soviet Press, which has not even announced Marshal Ogarkov's new post, Mr Romanov said he was now in command of the largest part of Russia's Western forces.

This supports the theory advanced by Soviet sources last month after Marshal Ogarkov's fall that he had been transferred to command the Western theatre of war. Although only operational in wartime, and a demotion for the once powerful chief-of-staff and First Deputy Defence Minister, the Western command is a senior appointment and suggests Marshal Ogarkov still wields influence.

Mr Romanov, who controls defence industries in the secretariat and has strong military links, was said to have been allied to Marshal Ogarkov in taking an ultra-hard line on arms control. Their joint comeback, with Mr Romanov moving to revive the "star wars" talks, suggests the hardliners may now be trying to cut the ground from under the feet of those more broadly identified with détente and dialogue such as Mr Gorbachov, a protégé of President Andropov and the leading contender to succeed

Mr Chernenko, who has himself taken a dovish line.

Mr Gorbachov remains the most powerful Politburo member after Mr Chernenko, with control of appointments and personnel, the economy and ideology. The extraordinary plenum, which has still not been officially announced, may indicate whether his position as Kremlin number two is under challenge.

Observers were intrigued last weekend when Mr Viktor Afanasyev, the editor of *Pravda*, retracted his reported reference to Mr Gorbachov as "our second General Secretary". During a meeting with Japanese journalists Mr Afanasyev had confirmed there would be a special plenum on agriculture and personnel matters this month before next month's regular session, and suggested Russia now had two leaders: Mr Chernenko and Mr Gorbachov.

In the Byzantine and strictly hierarchical world of Soviet politics such a remark was bound to arouse antagonism toward Mr Gorbachov and reinforce suspicion that the pro-Gorbachov faction would like to hasten the departure of the ailing Mr Chernenko, aged 73.

These reports could also be part of a campaign to undermine the heir-apparent by suggesting that he is not only excessively ambitious at 53 but also has alarmingly unorthodox ideas which might challenge the conservative-minded party

Every night thousands of Mexicans try to elude border patrols and make a new life in the United States. Many get through. Many do not. In the third of a series on Hispanic people in the US IVOR DAVIS reports from San Ysidro, California.

As the sun set thousands of men, women and children, clutching plastic bags stuffed with clothes and food, gathered in Dead Man's Canyon just south of the border.

They huddled round fires as a cold wind blew in from the Pacific, only a mile away. As darkness fell they began to spread out into the undergrowth, heading north. On the American side of the frontier, 100 yards away, border patrol men monitored underground sensors and watched through infra-red binoculars.

The scene was set for the ritual played out nightly along the 2,000-mile border. Many of the Mexicans are captured, deported in a bus and try again.

Last year more than a million were arrested. But the border patrol thinks that half a million got through, walking,

Running the gauntlet of bandits and border patrols

Across the frontier of despair



Unlucky for some: US agents arrest a group of Mexicans, knowing they will return to try again.

an already poverty-stricken country, even more are trying to cross the border.

During each of the nights I spent with the border patrol 700 would-be illegal migrants were picked up along a seven-mile stretch near Tijuana, the sleazy city that is the main jump-off point for the United States.

This year, with the continued devaluation of the Mexican peso causing more hardship in

ter searchlights, the migrants offered no resistance. About 1,600 people are arrested and deported every night along the frontier.

The border patrol wants its budget increased and more recruits, not only to make the frontier tighter, but also to fight the criminals who prey on hopeful and desperate migrants.

First there are the 'coyotes' who smuggle migrants for a

\$300 (£240) fee and pass them on to farms and factories eager for cheap labour.

Secondly, there are the bandits. The migrants, carrying their life savings with them, are easy targets. If they are fortunate they escape with their lives.

The San Diego police and the border patrol have set up a special force to tackle the bandits.

"We don't think our work is

futile," Wayne Kirkpatrick, a border officer, said. "We have arrested over a million a year and at least we are a deterrent. If we were not here there would be millions more coming in. We are protecting jobs for American workers, saving taxpayers money by keeping people off the welfare rolls, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in medical fees. We're doing a good job."

Concluded

Hongkong example to Taiwan says Deng

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese elder statesman, has said that a military solution to the Taiwan question would be "a bad thing". But Mr Deng, who is chairman of the important military affairs commission said such a solution was possible if no peaceful one were found.

Writing in the magazine *Observation Post* he said that the recent agreement with Britain over the future of Hongkong showed the way to a solution of the Taiwan problem on the basis of "one country, two systems" - capitalism and socialism existing side-by-side in a united China.

Mr Deng reiterated Peking's position that Taiwan could keep its own armed forces in a future reunion with the mainland.

The recognized supreme leader of China repeatedly emphasized his Government's

promise that Hongkong would keep its present economic system and "way of life" for 50 years after China resumes sovereignty over the territory in 1997.

Mr Deng's article coincided with reports that a plenary session of the Communist Party's central committee is meeting here to approve new reforms in Chinese industry.

● Sino-Soviet talks: Mr Leonid Ilyichev, the Soviet vice-foreign minister, arrived in Peking yesterday for a fifth round of Sino-Soviet talks and told reporters: "We never lose hope" that relations between the communist neighbours will improve (AP reports).

The talks began in October 1982 and have remained stalled by military and political obstacles.

Kasparov forces Karpov to offer a draw

Moscow (AP) - Gary Kasparov, the challenger, playing accurate defence and showing what one expert called "real spirit" for the first time in seven games, drew the thirteenth game of his challenge against the world chess champion Anatoly Karpov on Monday.

Karpov, playing white and leading 4-0, pondered the board for six or seven minutes and then took the unusual step of offering the draw before playing his thirtyfourth move.

He had taken an edge on move 21 after a series of complex manoeuvres but Kasparov's position was later too solid for the champion to be able to do anything constructive in the last six moves.

THIRTEENTH GAME
White Karpov, Black Kasparov

1 K-K3	2 P-K4	3 P-K3	4 P-K3
5 P-K3	6 P-K3	7 P-K3	8 P-K3
9 P-K3	10 P-K4	11 P-K3	12 P-K3
13 P-K3	14 P-K3	15 P-K3	16 P-K3
17 P-K3	18 P-K3	19 P-K3	20 P-K3
21 P-K3	22 P-K3	23 P-K3	24 P-K3
25 P-K3	26 P-K3	27 P-K3	28 P-K3
29 P-K3	30 P-K3	31 P-K3	32 P-K3
33 P-K3	34 P-K3	35 P-K3	36 P-K3

North Koreans agree to hold talks with Seoul

Tokyo (AP) - In its latest move towards opening dialogue with South Korea, North Korea agreed yesterday to the South's proposal for talks on trade and economic cooperation, suggesting a meeting on November 15 in the truce village of Panmunjom.

The talks would follow the successful transfer of North Korean flood relief to South Korea and the opening of a direct telephone line between the two late last month.

"It is our stand to achieve reunification through collaboration and unity between North and South under any circumstances and to hold Red Cross talks or sports talks or economic talks, if they are substantially conducive to it," Mr Kim Hwan, a North Korean Vice-Premier, was quoted as saying in a letter to his counterpart in Seoul.

● SEOUL: Meeting at the site of a religious retreat here, 35 people announced the formation of a National Council for Democracy and Unification which, they said, would serve as an umbrella organization for dissident groups in South Korea.

Morocco claims victory in Polisario offensive

From Geoffrey Morrison, Rabat

Moroccan forces drove off a Polisario attack, killing 176 guerrillas with the loss of 37 of their own men in what appears to have been the biggest single engagement in the Western Sahara war so far this year.

An official communiqué issued in Rabat yesterday said the attack came at dawn on Saturday. The Moroccan have greatly strengthened and extended their sand-wall defence lines, and most observers and diplomatic sources believe that they have steadily gained the upper hand.

The Polisario have been

fighting the Moroccans for more than eight years to establish an independent state in the Western Sahara, which Rabat regards as part of Morocco.

The Moroccan communiqué described the fighting as "particularly intense", much of it man-to-man combat.

A number of guerrillas were captured and their statements and the Moroccan's own military observations proved that "the attack had been prepared and controlled from Algeria territory". The communiqué said.

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هنا من الأخبار

THE ARTS

Dance: John Percival out of town

A production to give years of pleasure

The Sleeping Beauty
Hippodrome, Birmingham

Perhaps the most important thing about Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet's new production of *The Sleeping Beauty*, premiered at the handsomely refurbished Birmingham Hippodrome, is that it has a strong and apt visual style which seizes the imagination as well as the eye. Philip Prowse's designs have a flair, consistency and authority that compete in the same league as Messel's 1946 Covent Garden version and Georgiadis's for Nureyev.

Prowse has chosen gold, shadowed with black, as his principal colour. It glows richly but soberly in the great hall for Aurora's christening, takes a pale sunshine in the palace gardens for her doomed coming-of-age party, frames a formal landscape for the arrival of Florimund, and glitters with mirrors and bright lamps for their wedding celebrations. As soon as the curtain rose, Monday's opening night audience saw that West Midlands Council had something to be proud of for their sponsorship of a production that will last to give years of pleasure.

To praise the designer first is not meant to put down the work of Peter Wright as producer. But his chief contribution is, very properly, that of presenting Prowse's choreography, as preserved and handed down thanks to Ninette de Valois, to whom Wright dedicates this production. The great virtue of his staging is its ceremoniousness, the pomp and pride of the processional entries, the bold clarity of the story-telling. That - and, of course, the sense of style that he has instilled into his company's dancers.

He rightly keeps Ashton's solo for

Aurora in the vision scene (but sadly omits her bounding first entry in that act), and makes a homage to Ashton and Petipa in his party new Act III pas de quatre to the "Jewels" music. His new solos for three men are fine (although Florimund's in the hunting scene seems out of mood), but Wright's new ensemble dances - the garland waltz and a wistful waltz arrangement for the panorama music - are poor stuff, conventional and dull.

The production's real test will come as successive casts take on the various roles; five Aurora and six Florimunds are announced for the opening tour, and the other roles will change almost as often. Chief honours at the premiere went to Roland Price, whose Florimund shows a splendid advance in his stature as a dancer for the big classic roles.

It is unfortunate that for his first entrance he wears Prowse's one disaster among the costumes, a blue uniform that makes him look like a hussar from a not very good regiment. But Price's bearing and presence have a new maturity, his partnering has come on apace (although still not without its precarious moments) and his solos have a sweeping strength.

Marion Tait shows an attractive phrasing on her solos as Aurora, and dances with sunny warmth even if the role really needs prettier and stronger feet than nature gave her. A pity that she is obliged to wear dull, heavy shoes while all her followers shine in pink satin.

Sandra Madgwick, as the Bluebird's enchanted princess, shone brightest among the classical dancers, and the opening cast had a notably gracious Lilac Fairy (a mimed role again in this version) and malevolently beautiful

Carabosse in, respectively, Margaret Barbieri and Galina Samsova, both of them remembered gratefully as outstanding Auroras.

The general standard all through the evening showed that, although temporarily short of brilliant principal dancers, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet is particularly strong at the moment in both established and up-and-coming soloists. All praise, besides, to Barry Wordsworth and his orchestra for a buoyant account of Tchaikovsky's score that gave an added élan to the evening's success.

Cinderella

New Theatre, Hull

Peter Darrell's *Cinderella* for Scottish Ballet starts with the immense advantage of a score made to measure for him by Branford Tovey from music by Rossini. Besides five numbers from the obvious source, *La Cenerentola*, he found unfamiliar ballet music from early operas and adapted some fantastical piano pieces from the late years. This is not only most attractive in itself, but enables Darrell to tell the story much better than the Prokofiev score allows.

The chief gains are in making the Prince a much more interesting character, who changes places with his equerry Dandini out of exasperation with court life, and in building up the love story. Giving the comic family their heads in Act I, Darrell keeps them firmly on the sidelines at the ball, concentrating on how the Prince falls for Cinderella because she has eyes only for him, in spite of the disguise that fools everyone else.

Darrell clinches his success by providing his leading couple with love duets that have a rare warmth and feeling, while also extending the dancers into a grander sweep of movement than any of our other choreographers since Ashton even attempt, let alone achieve.

Created in 1979, the production has come up sparkling fresh in the present revival, which is at Hull this week and Aberdeen from October 30. At the Theatre Royal, Bath, last week I saw the two newest of the alternating casts. Christine Camillo has a wonderfully assured style and confident manner. Linda Pecker is more wistful and marginally more expressive - but really both of them make Cinderella entirely captivating.

Vincent Hantam gets a lot of fun out of the Prince's ennuï and puts a lot of feeling into his falling in love, besides dancing his solos with characteristic sparkle. Christopher Long tackles the role more conventionally, but with spirit, and partners Camillo ardently at their performance Dandini emerged as a more vivid and comic character in the hands of Davide Bombana.

I thought the sharp, spiteful but very funny playing of Ruth Prior and Anna McCartney as the stepsisters has the edge on the preening snappiness that Judy Mokey and Sally Collier-Gentle gave them, but both pairs maintain the admirable ensemble playing that is one of Scottish Ballet's strengths. In spite of cutbacks (the Arts Council does not yet send its cash where its fine words are in the regions), the company and its orchestra are in fine form. Any sponsor wanting a safe bet for next year's Edinburgh Festival would be wise to put his money now on Darrell's proposed *Carmen* ballet.



Roland Price: splendid advance as Florimund

Theatre
Can we share?Gymslip Vicar
Warehouse

As the Warehouse programme does come with a cardboard vicar and hockey-field accessories ("just cut out and enjoy"), there is not much chance of having the Cliff Hanger Company under the Trade Descriptions Act; but if Ray Cooney happened to be in Monday night's audience looking for a quick laugh-riot replacement for *Top People* he must have come away disappointed.

"All human life is there," Rebecca Stevens announces at the corpse-strewn finale, and she has a point. *Gymslip Vicar* does take off from its own headline title into the world of tabloid sex 'n' violence, turning the scandalous tables on its purveyors and treating the spectators as its glibbie consumers. One of the funniest scenes, a lakeside tête-à-tête between two homosexuals, begins with one of the partners hurling breadcrumbs at the audience to the sound of greedily quacking ducks.

Beyond the facts that a muck-raking reporter gets slung out of his home, having bred a son who can hardly move for bondage Stevens, and that upstanding Detective Inspector Ben has his own juicy little private life, I am by no means certain of what Miss Stevens and the rest of the writer-performer team are up to. See what you can make of the circumstances that Ted (the reporter) and Barry (Ben's co-investigator) change places, without their wives noting the difference; that one of the wives has psychic powers that can knock a cold; and that the whole thing is framed within a police investigation on the evidence of Barry's tape-recorded experiences.

Apart from the questions of remembering who is the real Ted (or Barry, as the case may be) and whether we are watching a direct action or a taped re-enactment from Barry's point of view, there is the puzzle of why the investigation should be going on at all, as no crime takes place until the end of the play.

Even as I write this, I feel the plot details slipping beyond recall. And, as Cliff Hanger are a witty group who seem to know their business, I can only congratulate them on their skill in disorienting the spectator - always assuming this is what they had in mind. The show is put together like an assembly of solid flops, each one giving you a sense of déjà vu, in a sequence of reversals, contradictions and lateral gaps. An opening scene gives way to the sight of a husband delivering birthday flowers; another visitor arrives to present the wife with a lettuce-dryer, at which there is a fatal knife-chord predicting the end of the marriage; when the police question Ted about his dead child he replies: "What does any man do in that situation? I chopped her up."

Peter McCarthy, Tony Haase and a hugely-padded Robin Driscoll give every sign of relishing an excellent joke; it would be nice to share it.

Irving Wardle

Television
Confusing values

Four Years On: The Bomb (TV) was yet another nuclear warning; and yet the unintended and unacknowledged result of this plethora of programmes on the subject may be to accustom people to the idea of nuclear destruction: television can mould, as well as reflect, reality.

Jonathan Dimbleby's contribution did not perhaps add much to the stock of public knowledge, and the usual contradictory litany of gloom or optimism from the "talking heads" only served further to confuse matters. What he did illuminate beyond the jungle of statistics, however, was the nature of the new hardware - most notably the B1 (which turns out to be obsolete almost as soon as it is constructed) and the Pershing II.

The value of these weapons is

as much commercial as it is strategic, however, since they make profits for a number of different companies. The defence budget takes up some 300 thousand million dollars and, Mr Dimbleby explained, "one in 10 Americans rely either directly or indirectly on defence contracts". And so he concentrated upon the financial aspects of the nuclear business or what might be called its supermarket context, in which the various glittering weapons are displayed on stands for visiting politicians and soldiers.

All of this was well documented and was sufficiently chilling, despite the subtle anti-American bias which always mitigates the effect of such programmes. But in the end, when we have digested all the figures and understood all the projections, we are left to confront a situation about which no one seems to agree and for which there is apparently no solution: the audience is baffled rather than enlightened, and feelings of helplessness will not encourage that clear thinking which the programme itself suggested was so urgent.

Peter Ackroyd

London. Contemporary Dance Theatre open their autumn season at Sadler's Wells on November 20 with the London premiere of Robert Cohan's *Skyark*. On November 27 they will give the Rite premiere of Tom Jobe's *Rite Electric* and the first London performance by LCDT of Richard Alston's *Doublework*.

Magical fusion

Emil Gilels
St John's/Radio 3

Emil Gilels sets his own terms: it is no use negotiating. Why should a pianist who can eat Beethoven's "Hammerklavier" Sonata for breakfast devote a full half-hour to playing Scarlatti sonatas? One possible answer: to astonish us by forcing us to marvel at how far an interpreter can go in making music his own. Scarlatti might barely recognize his inventions, but that is not the point. The music is now Gilels's - submit to it and be enthralled.

In the D minor Sonata, K32, Gilels finds a misty, plangent folk song, as near Russia as Spain; in the A major Sonata,

K533, a flowing, curling legato dance. The F major Sonata, K518, is luminous with bright colours; the G major Sonata, K125, is a brilliant, shimmering toccata in which every note's weight and emphasis has been first thought out, and then thrown to the winds.

In the best known Sonata of the group, the G minor, K27, Gilels evokes a piercing physical response: a spine-tingling insistence on the high crossed-hand repeated note, growing ever fiercer until it dissolves in a wash of sweetly over-pedalled sequences.

Where does Gilels find these sounds? Hidden somewhere deep in the keyboard, for depth is one clue to the frightening penetration of his playing: how else could the tumultuous chords of Debussy's *Pour le piano* be so sonorous, so hard and yet so warm? When he comes to its Scarlatti-like final toccata, the fingerwork has a hard, diamond-like edge, but the arpeggios are swept across

Concerts

the keyboard with a magical silken touch. But this is more than mere conjuring and more than the sheer creation of sound. For every wonderfully contrived sound reflects a conviction about the music: it is a total fusion of composer and interpreter that tells us, for a few exalting moments, that the music can only sound this way.

Nicholas Kenyon

Rambling gestures

YMSO/Blair
Festival Hall

Julian Lloyd Webber's *Travels with his Cello* (he was signing the book of the concert

afterwards) seem to have left him footsore, weary and not a little dazed. And, while the byways of music have, to quote, been rambled through, the highways, it seems, have been left rather too much to look after themselves.

Last night it was, for instance, Tchaikovsky's *Variations on a Rococo Theme*, with the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra. And, however willing the orchestra's own soloists under the baton of James Blair, too little of the "real music" which Liszt so fulsomely praised was convincingly recreated. Mr Lloyd Webber's gestures - the tossing head, the sideways fling of the wrist - have begun to caricature the romantic virtuoso we too seldom hear. When their rubato and overblatant portamenti, masquerade as true cantabile, and when corners of runs, trills and cadenzas are cut so hair-raisingly, there is certainly a good deal to worry about.

Even more disturbing,

though, was the way in which the surface of the work's particular expressive character was so lightly and erratically skimmed. Perhaps Mr Lloyd Webber should incline his ear to the YMSO's superb cello section, whose playing in Tchaikovsky's *Hamlet* Overture and, particularly, at the end of his *Manfred* Symphony made such a telling contribution to the character of the entire evening.

The bold pacing of *Hamlet*'s episodes augured well for the symphony's broader scale. Mr Blair's ability constantly to sustain as well as generate dramatic momentum urged on the obvious enthusiasm of his young players' advocacy of the symphony. Tchaikovsky hated to love. It was, indeed, as much to his credit as to his composers' that there was consistently so much of true interest to listen to in the eye of the finale's hurricane.

Hilary Finch

Sheridan Morley meets Arthur Whitelaw (right), whose *Blockheads* opens at the Mermaid tonight

Partners sublime

figured if we could build the show here and simply bring over one American (Kenneth Waller) to play Hardy, then if we had a hit Equity would allow us later to go back to Broadway with one Englishman still as Laurel.

Like *Snoopy*, *Blockheads* is built around a cast of seven and a small band; but there all resemblance ends, and although it is tempting to think of Whitelaw purely as the *Snoopy* stagehand, because he also put together the original *Peanuts* musical *You're A Good Man Charlie Brown* nearly twenty years ago, he does in fact have a much more varied showbiz record.

Now 44, the son of a contract builder in Brooklyn, Whitelaw grew up round New York television there in the great days of the John Frankenheimer live dramas.

"But I never really liked



acting, because I felt I had no control over my own life if I was constantly up for hire. I wanted to get into management, so I went to work for David Merrick as a publicist and while I was there I had the idea of doing a revival of *Best Foot Forward* starring children of famous parents. Marvin Hamlisch was the rehearsal pianist and we had Oscar Levant's daughter already cast and a

whole lot of others when this girl turned up at the stage door and somebody said she was Judy Garland's daughter, so we had a look at her and that was Liza and at 21 I had my first Broadway hit.

Whitelaw's luck then ran out with a couple of rapid flops, one of them an ambitious attempt to stage an evening of home movies of Hollywood stars, but then came the first *Charlie Brown* musical and with it a kind of guaranteed income.

"We had 13 American companies doing that show round the country and another seven abroad, all of which I either directed or produced. It was a simple enough idea: I'd always loved the *Snoopy* cartoons, so I looked up Mr Schultz in the phone book and asked him if I could have the stage rights."

"He said yes as long as I promised it wouldn't look like *The Sound of Music*. All we had was an 11-page outline script and 12 songs, but with those we went into rehearsal and on my twenty-seventh birthday I stood at the window of a skyscraper restaurant overlooking Broadway, looking along over the phone to Schultz one of the greatest raves the *New York Times* ever gave a musical. Schultz said that was very nice, and now could he please see a script? We still didn't really have one, so I had somebody sit

in the stalls on the second night and take the show down in shorthand and send him the transcript.

"That first *Snoopy* show became an annuity for me and with it I did *Butterflies Are Free*, which ran everywhere except here. On the first night in London I took the star Eileen Heckhart down Fleet Street to collect the reviews and each one was worse than the last. After the ninth stop Hecky said did we have to go on, but I figured we might get lucky so we got the tenth and that was worse than all the other nine. I think we lasted a month, then I went back to America and did a musical about the Marx Brothers. Groucho, who was still alive, offered to talk me to meet Stan Laurel, but stupidly I didn't, and here we are now trying to do a show about him."

"There seem to be a lot of American musicals in London at present, maybe too many, but with *Blockheads* it made sense to start here because so much of Laurel's background was in the British theatre, which is where our show starts and ends. If it works we'll be on Broadway soon."

And, if not, there is always the chance of another *Peanuts* singalong to keep the backers at bay.

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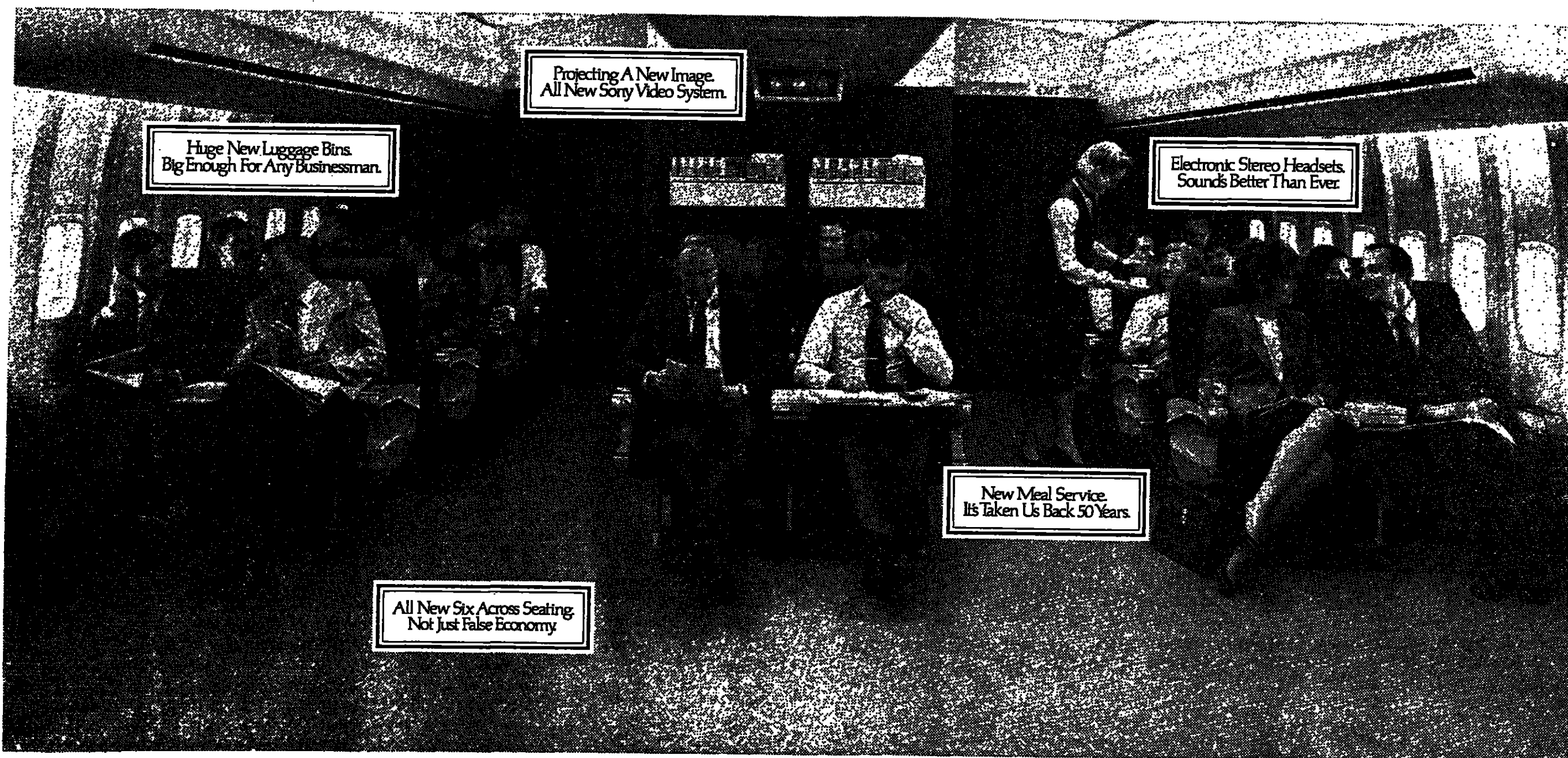
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Pan Am. You Can't Beat The Experience.

In the last of his series on Eastern Europe Roger Boyes reveals the shades of illegal markets propping up the Communist systems

The marks saving Marx



Imagine the sense of wonder, the frustration of a tramp who, having spent his night wrapped up in newspapers in a Knightsbridge doorway, enters Harrods for a clandestine wash and brush-up.

Everything around him glitters or shimmers or smells of wealth. The salmon from Scotland, the cheeses, the sweetmeats are tangible, real, available but, for him, as elusive as quicksilver.

Most East Europeans — not just tramps, but workers, academics, housewives, craftsmen — are condemned to similar lives. They commute between two parallel worlds, a world of scarcity, measured by the length of its queues and the breadth of its empty shelves, and a world of unlimited possibilities.

In a country where it is technically impossible to buy a pair of shoes for a schoolchild, it is possible in practice not only to buy those simple shoes but also a silk shirt tailored by Pierre Cardin.

The dollar and the Deutschmark, even sterling, are at the heart of this conundrum. The flow of these currencies through the veins and arteries of East European economies has, in the short term at least, kept the consumer calm.

The grey, brown and black markets — the interweave of legal, semi-legal and outright criminal activities — have actually acted as a stabilizing element in Eastern Europe, defusing the tensions that build up at a time of chronic shortage.

But the huge, daily corruption that is eating into these socialist states, the creation of a gulf between those who have ready access to dollars and those who do not, all of this spells trouble for the long-term stability of the bloc.

Appetite for hard currency led them to set up networks of shops where only western cash is accepted. In Poland these are known as *lawni*, in Czechoslovakia as *tržnice*, in Bulgaria as *korekoni*, in East Germany as *Intershops*.

Consider the contrast. Depending on season and the temperament of the plan, it is difficult or impossible to buy the following goods in Polish shops for Polish currency: flour, butter, rice, most cereals, most kinds of meat, washing powder, hair shampoo, children's shoes, light bulbs, lavatory paper, coffee, sugar, oranges, bananas, school exercise books, chocolate, dictionaries, car batteries.

The list could cover a complete page of *The Times*. Now pass the shops by and enter a *Pewex*. Gaudy signs advertise chocolate bars that "help you work, rest and play", cartons of Marlboro and Kent cigarettes are piled up shoulder-high, the shelves are cluttered with tins of ham, jars of chocolate spread and the amber parades of whisky bottles.

Outside children push their noses against the smoked glass looking into the wonderland.

In the Eastern bloc it is illegal to sell or buy western currency but it is not illegal to possess it or spend it in the state-controlled stores of western consumerism.

Nobody in the shops asks where the money has come from. Theoretically it could have been sent through the post by a benevolent relative, or it could have been earned in legitimate work abroad. But most of the cash comes from the black market which flourishes and expands in a way that the official economies of Comecon have failed to do.

According to semi-official estimates between 50 and 70 per cent of expenditure in Poland is channelled into the second, black, economy. It is a market that thrives on the demand for the dollar, the constant shortages in the official shops, the poor quality of domestic products and official prices that are kept artificially low.

But the problem is that while these shops were set up to absorb some of the western currency that was already circulating and make some profit for the state (most hard currency stores make about \$200m a year for their governments), the effect has been to make the dollar and the Deutschmark a central part of everyday survival.

A plumber in East Germany will come to your assistance for

10 West German marks but not for double that amount in East German currency.

In Poland a dollar bribe to a car mechanic not only ensures speedier repair work — it also reduces the likelihood that he will swap your perfectly functioning car battery with a defective one.

In Romania, a carton of Kent cigarettes, the safer form of currency, will guarantee the same.

But the social divisions that are opening up as a result of this parallel existence are slowly being recognized.

A Czech commentator said on Bratislava Radio: "It is not easy to fight bribery because it often helps us to achieve something we want very much, and even the most principled of us will bend our principles."

"Usually two are involved, he who bribes and he who is bribed. But who will bribe a miner? A steel foundryman? A woman working in a textile mill? A milkmaid or other honest working people?"

Who indeed? It was inevitable that the Solidarity revolution was sparked off by Gdansk shipyard workers. Nobody bribes such workers, though they may have put in long years of apprenticeship. Nor do they have access to hard currency except by finding an illegal dealer and cashing in a substantial slice of their wage packet.

They are urged to work harder but the incentive to do so is a small increase in their zloty wage that can buy next to nothing in the official shops.

"The problem", a Hungarian sociologist comments, "is that black markets have become a substitute for reform. The idea of reform in most East European countries is to introduce more market mechanisms into everyday life."

"But too many entrenched

interests are challenged by such far-reaching changes. There are too many bureaucrats with desks to lose. The result is that the underground markets — the grey, the brown and the black — take over the market mechanism, try to match supply with demand by dealing in dollar denominations or large, 'realistic', quantities of local currency.

Hungary which has managed to push its economic reforms the furthest, the key symptoms being relatively full shops but high prices, is also the least troubled by a dollar black market.

The usual chain of bribes can be found when, for example, an individual tries to build a house, but western currency does not play a central role.

Grey markets usually offer legally acquired goods or services in an illegal way. At its most harmless, the grey market is best observed in the early evening when old ladies appear in the streets of Warsaw, Cracow, East Berlin and Prague to sell flowers to those who are invited to dinner.

The flowers are being sold after official closing hours by people who do not have official trading licences at uncontrolled prices, but the practice is tolerated by police in all these countries.

Usually, grey markets involve the sale of services. A gynaecologist working in a state-run hospital who offers to carry out an abortion after hours is a common example in every Eastern bloc country.

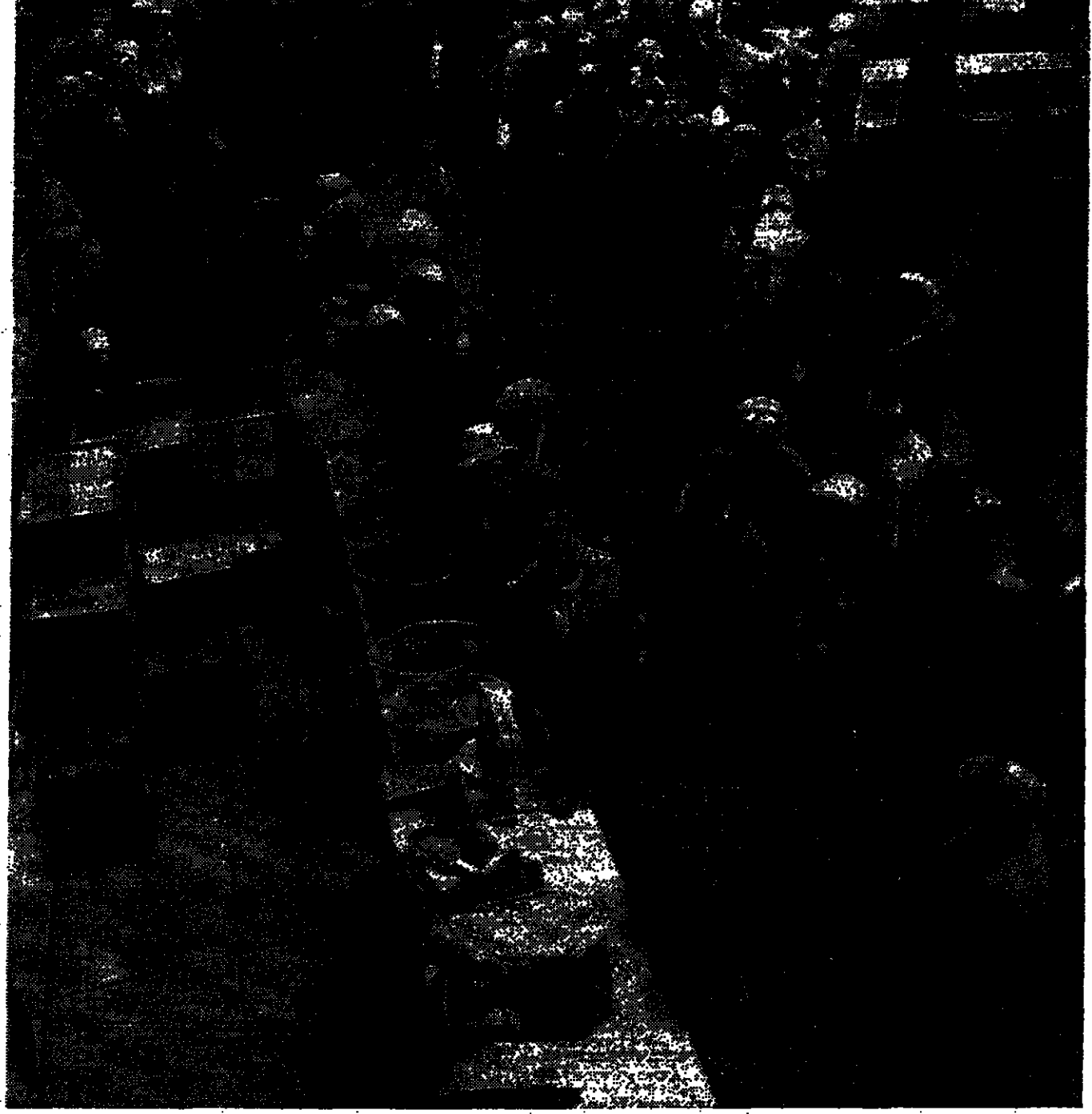
Abortion is legal throughout Eastern Europe but it is often a facelift, harsh process. Rarely is an anaesthetic offered and the patient is frequently expected to take the bus home straight afterwards.

A state doctor with a private practice on the side can offer more personal treatment — for a hefty fee in local or hard currency.

The colours grow darker as the scope for corruption increases. The brown market includes sales clerks who hide a new intake of linen or meat or books when it arrives and then telephone regular clients, in return for a bribe.

The Berlin-Warsaw express is a brown market on wheels. Poles who work in East Germany come back to the motherland at the weekends with suitcases full not of dirty washing but of chocolate or coffee for resale to dealers.

As soon as the train crosses the East German-Polish border dealers put their heads into compartments in mute inquiry. By the time the first Polish stop has been reached, the exchange



Poles queue in front of a department store where they hope to buy sweets and chocolates for Christmas

has been carried out, usually in the lavatory — two months' salary for a case-load of chocolate which will end up at five times the price in private Polish shops.

This is a brown market because the chocolate has been legally acquired and because the illegality of a bag full of sweets is difficult to prove.

The full-blown black market includes those who deal with stolen goods, the wholesale profiteers who buy goods diverted from official shops, the big-time smugglers, the currency

speculators, the prostitutes and the underground entrepreneurs.

Most professional black marketeers live in their own special milieu — in Warsaw it is the Praga district — and haunt specific cafes. They have an independent information exchange and know which policemen are bent or bendable.

In East Berlin the marketeers have contacts with third world diplomats who can travel without impediment through the wall into West Berlin and return stocked to the gunwales with scarce merchandise.

In Bulgaria two or three big gangs have sewn up the seaside resorts and both Burgas and Varna are key black market centres.

Not just Solidarity but also hardline Marxists sense that there is something gravely wrong with a socialist state that not only allows but also contributes to the prosperity of these dealers.

But they make the error of pursuing private businessmen, many of whom operate within the law, on the assumption that private enterprise equals corruption. Slowly, the

workers of Eastern Europe are beginning to see behind this posturing the real problem lies in governments that lack the courage to change the system in a way that satisfies the basic needs of the population.

Black marketeers are despised in Eastern Europe but they exist because they are needed. Sooner rather than later, the frustrated consumers of Comecon are going to demand that communist authorities introduce genuine market mechanisms and discontinue the shady, criminal entrepreneurship.

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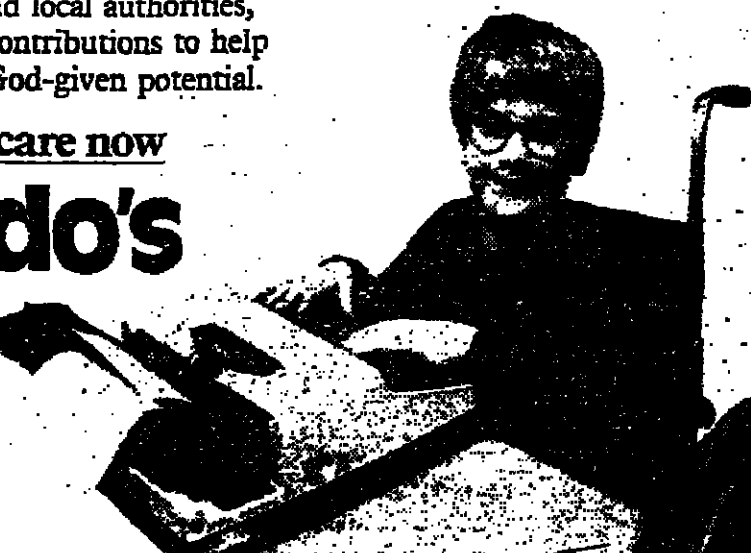
Primarily based in areas of highest deprivation, Dr Barnardo's has some 140 'projects' which bring hope and help to children in need and their families. That number will soon rise to 200 as Barnardo's professional staff and trained volunteers expand services to the handicapped and press home the attack on the ills of our society. One other thing Barnardo's has kept — its efficiency. Only 3p in every donated pound goes to Head Office administration. Dr Barnardo's receives a proportion of its income from central government and local authorities, but, above all, relies on voluntary contributions to help each child reach his or her fullest God-given potential.

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Why Kenneth Griffith is making a film sympathetic to Afrikaner history

A British rebel defends the Boers



Kenneth Griffith in one of the Boer War graveyards which he finds evocative

"No one dares speak up for the Afrikaner. We are asking the South Africans to do what we would not even contemplate, given the same difficulties. And it is the Afrikaner who must carry the burden while the English population here in South Africa does nothing but mumble vaguely liberal sentiments."

Celtic passion is alive and well and living on the shores of a South African lagoon. At Krugers, a stone's throw from where the white man first set foot on Southern Africa, Kenneth Griffith is preparing to lay bare yet another infamous chapter in the history of the British empire. He will film the life of Paul Kruger and the events which culminated in the Boer War.

We are seated in the study of a rambling colonial bungalow, a room crammed with books and documents, research material for Griffith's next nine commissioned films. At 62 he has built up a considerable reputation as a radical film-maker of a series of highly subjective drama-documentaries, which have enthralled his audience and invoked the wrath of the establishment.

He is quick to deny that he ever deliberately sets out to be controversial. "I do believe I have a strong feeling for human justice and anything I do is actuated by that feeling. I do not have a compulsion to jump to the defence of a nation or a person who is being cast in the role of villain, because you so often find they are no more villainous than the rest of us. What touches me off is a feeling that an attitude is unfair. I've long admired Kruger — more than any other human-being he dictated the quality of life on this subcontinent."

"One of the main aims in making the film is that, the Afrikaner point of view be seen overseas. I'm appalled at the hypocrisy in the world today. People don't look beyond their noses, they don't even begin to try and understand the problems here in southern Africa, or to consider the awful consequences of the course of action they believe to be right. I have not lost one single jot of sympathy for the blacks but I would love to ask Mrs Helen Suzman exactly what she and her political party are advocating."

"If there was one person, one vote, would she disagree that within a decade — after all the blood had been shed — that the limited democracy that exists here would promptly end? That south of the Limpopo river what you would have would be a one-party, Zulu-dominated

state, where corruption would be multiplied 1,000 times — as has happened elsewhere in Africa?"

"It isn't a question of preserving material advantages, but of European standards, with all their faults. I can see no easy solution. All I can say is that on this day in 1984 I don't want to see the end of those standards in southern Africa."

"Of one thing I'm certain, there can be no progress until we realize just what a schism exists between the Afrikaner and the Brit which, I submit, was created by British imperialism, and which led to the Boer War. People here don't forget easily the 26,000 Afrikaner women and children who died in the British concentration camps."

Griffith first came to South Africa as an actor with the Old Vic in 1952. "Apartheid had been in operation four years. I was shocked at the injustice and quickly became involved in anti-apartheid activities. When asked to give a talk on the Old Vic I stood up in front of the audience and said that I couldn't possibly talk about anything so unimportant given what was going on around us."

"An old friend showed me over the battlefields of Mafikeng and that experience was very evocative, the graves scattered over the kopjes."

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not been easy. "I've been accused of being a Marxist, a fascist, a traitor — and probably worst of all in most people's eyes — inconsistent. It confuses people if you don't belong to one party or one faith. I simply see things from my own mind."

"I was a radical socialist. I'm now a radical Tory — it has been a very painful journey."

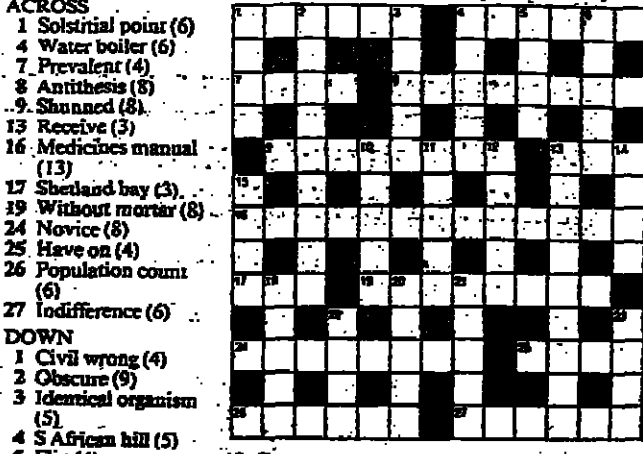
"A lot of people will be upset by what I have to say in the Kruger film. It will tell what South Africa is about. In 1836 they left the land of their birth in the Cape and made their incredible trek northwards to escape the yoke of government from Whitehall. They thought they had succeeded when they signed the Sand River Convention in which Britain guaranteed them the right to manage their own affairs."

"It is one of the greatest tragedies that Britain was unable to keep to this promise. Then there occurred the two biggest disasters in Afrikaner history — the discovery of gold and diamonds on their territory. The first gave the English an unhealthy interest in the Rand and the second opened the floodgates until they were engulfed in a sea of human greed. War was the result."

"A friend of mine, a radical Jewish journalist here in South Africa recently had a grave warning for me. 'Don't make the Kruger film, don't be an apologist for the Afrikaner, it will finish you in Europe.' I'm willing to take my chances."

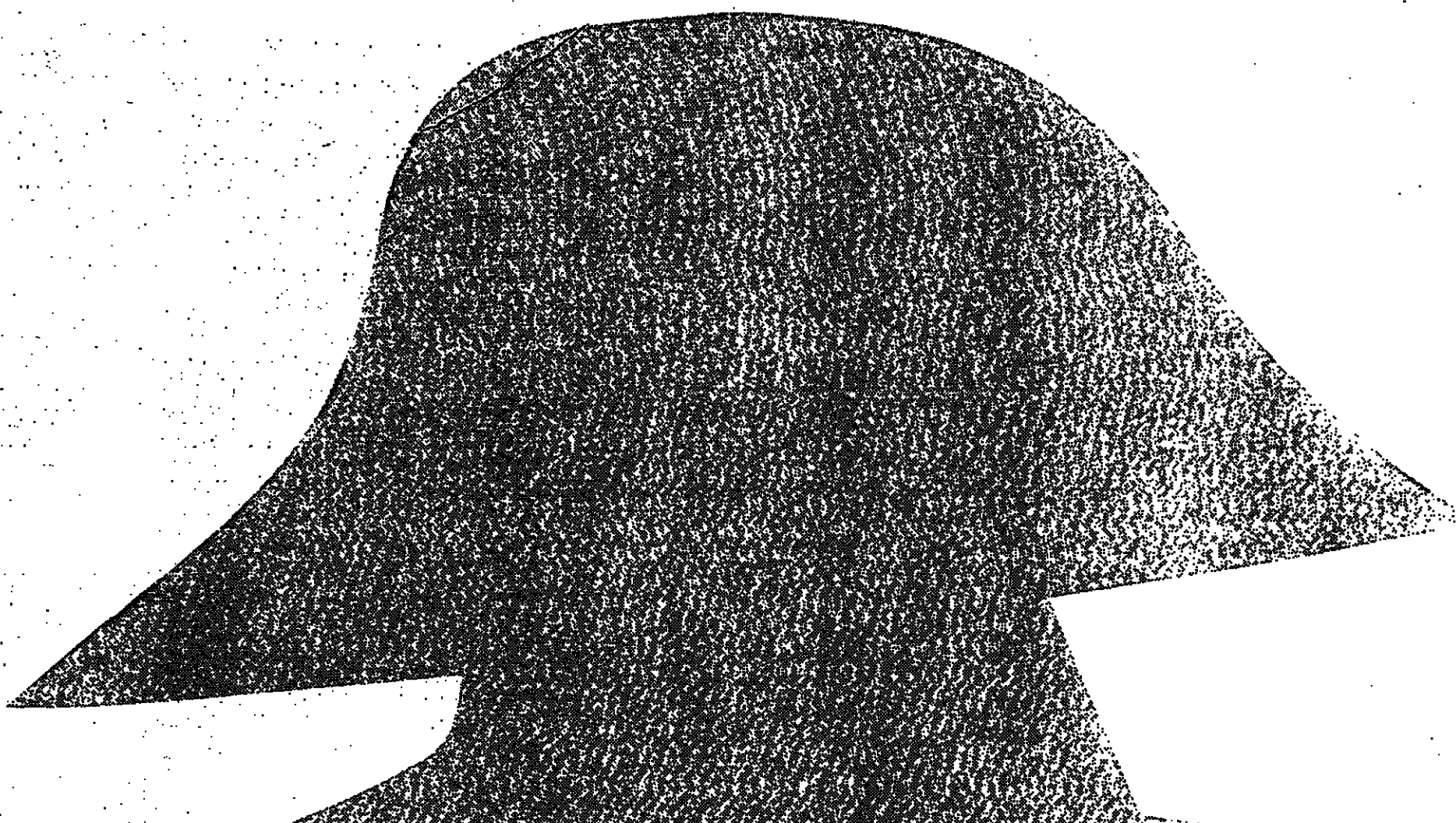
Ros Drinkwater

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 473)



ACROSS
1 Solstitial point (6)
2 Water boiler (6)
3 Pterodactyl (4)
4 Antithesis (5)
5 Shunned (8)
6 Receive (3)
7 Medicines manual (13)
8 Shetland bay (3)
9 Without mirror (8)
10 Novice (8)
11 Have on (4)
12 Population count (6)
13 Indifference (6)
14 Civil wrong (4)
15 Obscene (9)
16 Identical organism (5)
17 S African hill (5)
18 Flip (4)
19 Supply (5)
20 Mages (5)
21 Eccentric (5)
22 Storehouse (5)
23 Country surrounds (5)
24 Statue (4)
25 Blacksmith (4)
26 Cornucopia (5)
27 War home city (4)
28 Smallest ones (5)
29 Diplomacy (9)
30 Month (4)
31 Month (4)
32 War home city (4)

SOLUTION TO No 472
ACROSS: 1 Statue 2 Copper 3 Eddy 4 Round up 5 Fire plug 6 Seed 7 Uncomfortable 8 Game 9 Escorte 10 Rapsode 11 Began 23 Stud 24 Semicolon
DOWN: 2 Trier 3 Lay 4 Garret 5 Cane 6 Pedicab 7 Hamburger 10 Padded cell 12 Pomp 14 Sex 16 Carotenoid 19 Regal 20 Spod 22 Ban



How the British sank their first Cognac Courvoisier

Courtesy of Napoleon.

Cognac has long been a favourite of the British.

As far back as 1755, Dr Samuel Johnson made the following observation.

Claret is for boys, port is for men. But cognac is a drink for heroes.

Be that as it may, cognac was certainly a favourite of one hero of the time.

Napoleon Bonaparte

Courvoisier is the only cognac to be honoured with The Diploma Prestige de la France, the French award for excellence.

In fact his love of cognac was only outweighed by his dislike of the British. So the chances of the British getting their hands on the Emperor's favourite cognac were somewhat slim.

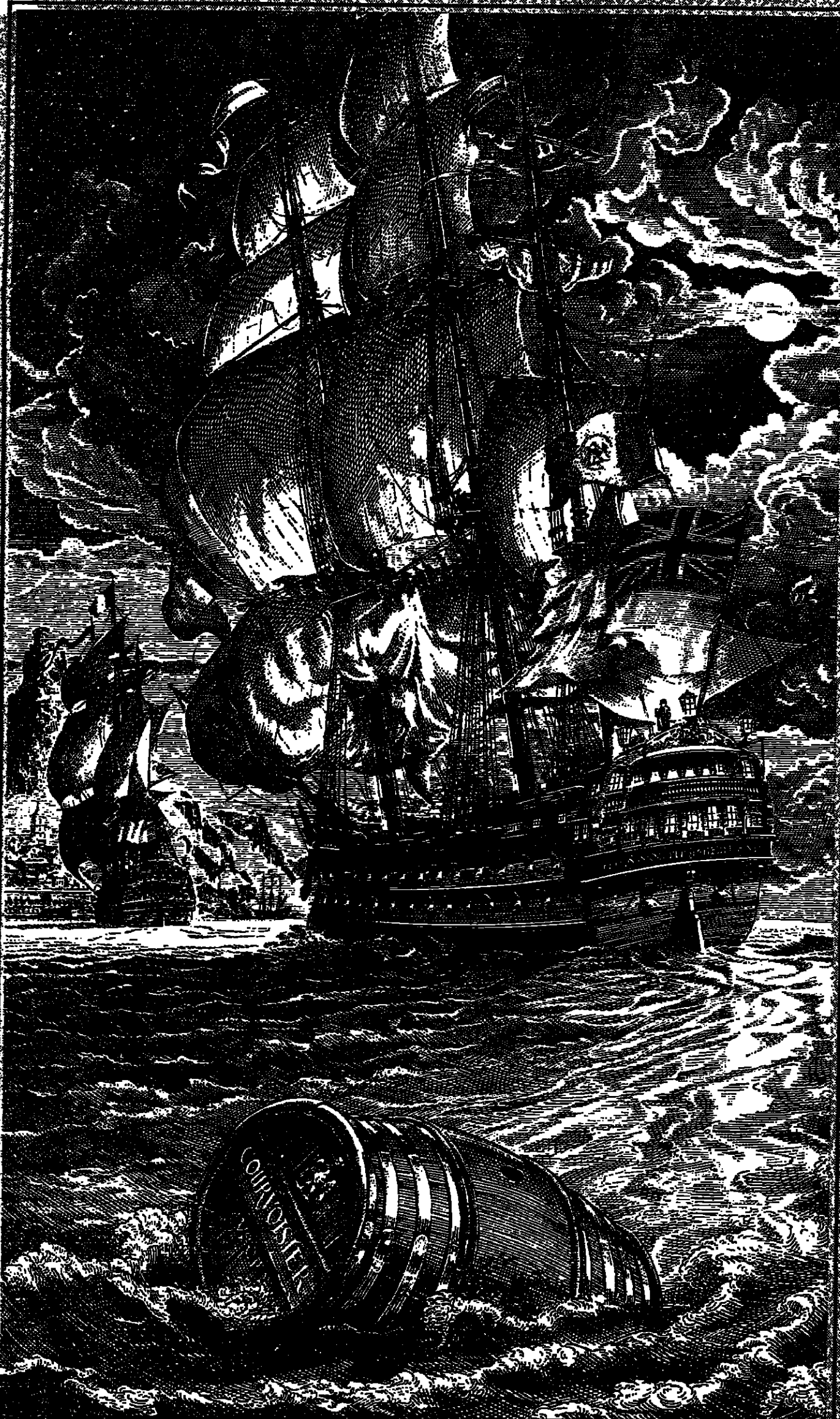
Circumstances changed that.

In 1815, after his abdication, Napoleon arranged to leave secretly for the United States of America.

He loaded two ships with a variety of provisions, including cognac supplied by Emmanuel Courvoisier.

In 1860, Felix Courvoisier was appointed official purveyor of cognacs to the Court of Napoleon III.

Napoleon subsequently changed his mind and decided to give



himself up to the British.

All his belongings, including the cognac, were eventually transferred to the HMS Northumberland, thus giving the British officers ample time to taste the cognac.

In fact they got such a taste for it that Courvoisier became known as the cognac of Napoleon.

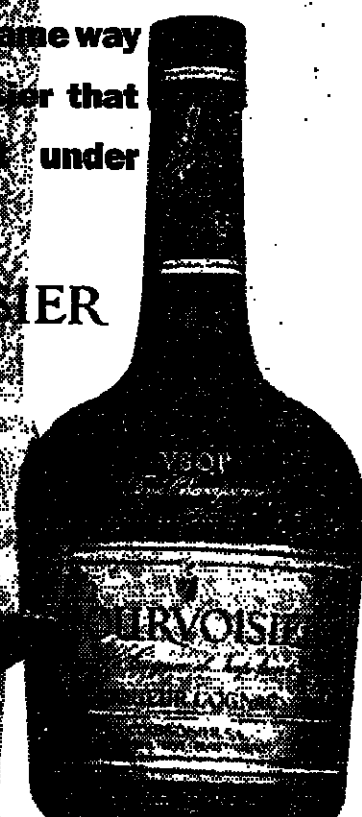
Courvoisier is still made in the same way, using the best grapes of the Charente area of France.

All brandy is not cognac. Cognac can only be produced from the grapes of the Charente area of South West France, where conditions are ideal. Ordinary brandies can be produced anywhere, from almost any fruit.

It is aged in oak casks for longer periods than French cognac, is deeper and blended by Master Distillers who serve an apprenticeship of at least ten years.

The Courvoisier we drink today is made in the same way as the Courvoisier that Napoleon kept under his hat.

COURVOISIER



Le Cognac de Napoleon

The Born Leader

Children condemned to hospital

Gerry Northam on how US doctors profit from psychiatry

"We say you're gonna be OK! 'Cause you are!" The message comes from Madison Avenue with undiluted New Optimism. "We say this to all our patients in a warm, friendly way, giving them hope. They'll find no judgments here, only love, understanding and caring recovery." The voice is straight from America's favourite soap opera, *General Hospital*. Its target, the thousands of parents who have lost control of their children. Or could they be numbered as the admen dream, in millions?

They are selling two of the biggest growth areas in private medicine - adolescent psychiatry and withdrawal from alcohol and drugs, known as Chemical Dependency. In the business they call them ad-psy and CD, and, as tomorrow's Radio 4 documentary *The Child Fixers* reports, the business has doubled in five years. Hospitals which were struggling to break even in heart surgery, obstetrics and intensive care have closed these unprofitable wings and opened "secure units" for difficult adolescents. From their windowless ground floors and the labyrinth of locked corridors inside, they might more honestly be called private prisons.

One hospital chief executive expressed the commercial imperative behind his own Youth Centre: "To remain viable you have to produce a bottom line. We can make money around behavioural medicine, but we don't make money on open-heart or cataract specialties. So we go for the lines of business that we can provide at a profit."

It's the medical insurance companies which have financed the boom. Most of them maintain strict limits on the length of stay for which they are liable if a policyholder is sent to hospital with a broken leg or a damaged kidney. Precision is elusive, however, in claims for children in psychiatric treatment.

At another hospital, the president and psychiatrist-in-chief said his patients stayed an average of two years, which would put it beyond the private means of all but the super-rich, but that no insurance company had balked at paying up. His fee per patient per day is 410 dollars a little over £300, and, although that is above average, fees in the range of 250 dollars a day (£200) are considered moderate.

When the largest insurance group, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, a non-profit company, decided to check on how many of the children they were paying for really needed to be in psychiatric hospitals, they were horrified at what they found.

Most treatment centres, they say, kept inadequate medical records and their psychiatrists showed simply an unsupported diagnosis for each patient - with no record at all of the patient's behaviour or use of drugs before admission. One hospital recorded "emotionally handicapped" as a diagnosis, and when asked for details could say only that the child lacked respect for authority and was missing school.

So Blue Cross and Blue Shield began refusing to pay for patients who had been held for too long, or who shouldn't have been in hospital at all. They admit, however, that their procedures are inevitably cumbersome, and most abuses probably remain undetected.

The number of patients has grown partly for reasons any parent can understand. There are more ways than ever for their children to be difficult, greater emphasis on early adulthood and independence before the age of majority. For some parents the social embarrassment of a punk daughter or a rebellious son may be enough for them to be attracted by advertisements which offer, in the warmest, friendliest way, to make them better children. After nose-jobs and custom cars, why not a fashion for



Shawn: An unwilling patient who was dragged and locked up

restyling your children? For others, family life may be at breaking-point when a social worker suggests that it would perhaps help if Sony went into treatment for a while.

With no problems about constitutional rights for the under-16s, the formalities of admission can soon be satisfied. If the parents give their consent, the child is deemed a voluntary patient whose own wishes are superseded. Staff at an ad-psy centre may effect an immediate evaluation, and the requirement of a doctor's order can be met

by telephoning one of the hospital's regular psychiatrists, who will visit the new patient within two or three days to confirm the diagnosis, and continue visits three times a week for a fee of \$90 (about £70) a visit. There will be just one further formality, the matter of financial coverage. Do the parents perhaps have medical insurance?

Research by the University of Minnesota into that State's blossoming ad-psy and CD provision found a large proportion of patients who showed

no signs of mental illness. "When you make a visit, you find one or two kids who have very serious mental health problems or serious histories of drug or alcohol abuse. The rest range from kids who are runaways and truant to those who are basically a nuisance and a pain in the neck. And they tend to be white. The black and hispanic kids have parents who can't afford insurance, so remarkably they don't have the psychiatric problems and they show up in detention centres."

This academic assessment is echoed in that of Shawn, a former patient at Minnesota's biggest psychiatric hospital, who claims that his three-month stay was marked by constant trouble, during which he was given several shots of a major tranquilliser, and at one point was strapped to a bare bed in a locked "Quiet Room" for 12½ hours. Of his fellow patients, this 15-year-old formed the view that most did not need treatment. "There were two girls in there for prostitution. Most of the kids were in there for using drugs and having problems at home or at school. I saw only one dude who was a fruitcake."

"It's supposed to be a fruitcake ward, but the other kids were just like me, rebelling against whatever they were rebelling against. This teenager was candid about his own rebellion. It had taken him through a cocktail of narcotics and two petty thefts in the street, but to the untrained eye he showed no symptoms of mental illness."

The patients' rights advocates in the local Mental Health Association too have found demand for their services increasingly buoyant. One said that after a recent success in having an unconsenting teenage patient discharged, he was distressed to find that she had been so heavily tranquillised that she was unable to walk and had to be taken drooling in a wheelchair to a car. Anxious about withdrawal symptoms, he arranged for an independent psychiatrist to monitor her, but after four days the psychiatrist said there was no reason to

continue treating her because she was not mentally ill.

"It makes you wonder what the problem was in the first place", says the advocate. "She certainly made a spontaneous recovery - and the only other time I've seen that happen is when the insurance is about to run out."

Across the United States, there is no indication that the insurance is about to run out. The ad-psy business, it has financed seems to have hit a bonanza. Now in Britain, too, signs are visible of a commercial link between private psychiatric hospitals for adolescents and medical insurance companies which cover their families.

There are differences, of course, most notably that almost all psychiatric medicine comes under the NHS. And the longest stays would be cut out by the medical insurance companies' limit for payments.

I have heard no suggestion that children are currently being given psychiatric treatment in hospital in Britain who don't need it, nor that they are being held longer than necessary, but the similarities between Britain today and the United States ten years ago are close, and perhaps too close for comfort in the approaches of government and law.

British children under 16 have no protection against their parents' decision to put them in psychiatric treatment. If they were in the care of a local authority, a magistrates' order would be required before they could be locked in "secure" accommodation, but no such hearing is demanded by law if they have been volunteered as patients by their parents. They have no more right to due process than American children have.

Under a government which is unlikely to resist any growth in private medicine, our resemblance is so close to the United States when its own boom was just beginning that from the University of Minnesota's study team comes a warning - the warning of those who have seen the future and its price.

TALKBACK

Middle age misunderstood

From: Yvonne Roberts, 57 Hamball Road, London SW4.

Bryan Appleyard (Mosaic of the Middle-Aged Male, October 10) must have been so handicapped with his own preoccupations (miset of middle age?) that he paid scant regard to the introduction to my book *Man Enough* hence his total misunderstanding of its aims.

Mr Appleyard believes I interviewed 22 men to reinforce masculine stereotypes. I regarded the men as "pointless" if they failed to fit a "category", and I have a "world view" of male attitudes. All of which I allegedly accomplished through the "distorting lens" of "feminism", "soft leftishness" and "the ideology of sex" (whatever that might be). Not only is this pretentious waffle, it is untrue.

I wrote the book precisely because I was tired of the stereotypes. Far from subverting variety in the opposite sex as Mr Appleyard claims, I was seeking to find it.

The book has no "categories" nor, indeed, any comments about individual men. The 22 spoke for themselves. In short, I listened to a small group of men at length, not to judge them but to understand better their views. Has Mr Appleyard read the book?

He writes that he feels nothing but "dim horror" for the 22, whom he refers to as my "victims". I fear the only victims are the four who have fallen prey to Mr Appleyard. He unfairly used very short extracts from their interviews, which made them appear self-centred and ridiculous.

According to Mr Appleyard's "world view" theory, I should see his rather cruel selectivity as an example of man's stereotypical inhumanity to man. I do not. I regard it only as evidence that he began with a modulated thesis and tried to tailor the material in my book to suit it. I'm sure he will be man enough to concede that he has failed.

News that keeps

From: Margaret G. Powling, 9 Peters Crescent, Marlboro, Falmouth, Devon.

I too, am in favour of a throwaway life style. (The Monday Page, September 24). But how about a "not read until..." date on all newspapers? I find much to interest me when they are (at the very least) one day old, and they improve beyond measure during the next week or fortnight! News on the day of publication is like ripened fruit - too raw for consumption!

Rewards abroad

From: Barbara Anne Freeman, 11 Deepdale, London SW10.

I read with interest the article *Life As An Englishman Abroad* (The Monday page, October 7) since I spent several years in South-East Asia as a journalist, and later as a wife and mother. The writer omits to mention the rewards of expatriate life, which are (usually) greatly increased salary, free housing, willing and affordable domestic help, and the opportunity for real travel.

When people fail to adapt it is often because (a) they had problems before they left, (b) they didn't want to change their way of life, (c) husband and wife never did communicate very well.

I'm sorry to say that in that part of "abroad" which I am familiar with, we British are not infrequently known as moaners and misers (holding tight to all that cash?)

Haven in the East

From: E. A. S. Liddell, 15 Walgrave Road, London SW5.

Your intriguing article about marriage to Japanese (October 3) appears to consider it natural that the foreign wife should want to retain her previous Western life-style. But it should not be overlooked that there are many cases in which the foreign wife, by making the effort to enter totally into the Japanese life-style, has discovered a level of security and belonging that she had not experienced in her own country. The highly structured nature of Japanese society need not necessarily be a barrier, but can sometimes prove a positive attraction.

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WEDNESDAY PAGE 2

Bernadette Scanlon, adopted at three months in 1954, describes her extraordinary quest

The day I found my mother

She was late. Not very, but it had been half an hour since my flight arrived at Belfast Airport. Always I had fondly imagined my natural mother to be just like me, but did she have to be unpunctual as well? Especially on this, our first meeting since she had given me up for adoption, aged three months, in 1954.

Suddenly I heard a man's voice close by. There was no mistaking it, it was the same voice which, two days earlier, had said into the telephone: "Well, you've found your mother then, Bernadette." It was her husband, Dan.

He folded his arms around me and I responded uncertainly. He had learned only a few days previously that his wife had had a baby girl adopted six years before they had married. He lifted by luggage and we set off to meet my mother, Moira.

He was savouring the moment, she was clearly postponing it and I too was gripped by a sudden impulse to run but the desire to see it through now that I'd come this far was overriding.

I noticed a small, stunningly dark-haired woman throw a half-smoked cigarette to the ground and approach. There was no sudden surge of emotion, instead she stretched her arm out awkwardly and I turned my cheek to receive her kiss.

It was not a spontaneous gesture, it was one Moira had rehearsed over and over in those fretful moments while she waited for her past to catch up with her.

For a few seconds I may have held her hands, I don't recall exactly. Everything around us seemed to come to a halt, the moment had a curiously ethereal feel to it. My eyes scanned her face rather as you might search urgently for the hallmark of a bull terrier.

But there was no immediate recognition. Her hair was black, streaked slightly now with grey whereas mine is auburn, her nose was

straighter, her mouth wider, her eyes were brown as mine are but somehow they seemed much darker, and more mournful.

I could have passed her by a thousand times and never given it a thought. And yet, now we were standing face to face, there was something intangible, an immediate bond between us.

It was hard to look her in the eye, however. Whenever I did I saw a pain and fear so acute that it made me feel like a Judas. If I had come here to be mothered I now, instead, found myself feeling maternal and protective.

My childhood had, so far as I recall, been happy. Both myself and my adopted sister, who ironically had been called Moira, had always known we were adopted. Indeed, our adoptive parents made a virtue of it. We were special, they told us, because they had really wanted us.

From the age of about 21 I knew I would some day find out more about my natural mother.

But I didn't get round to doing anything about it until I was 29. One day, on impulse, I rang The Crusade of Rescue and Homes for Destitute Catholic Children. Yes, they had a file on me, but first I would have to get my original birth certificate from St Catherine's House. It would be under my mother's maiden name, I found it. Bernadette Riley, born of Moira Riley, March 9, 1954.

The meeting with the social worker was depressing. Details were sketchy, caution and patience were advised. "You have to accept that she may not want to see you."

She produced a photocopy of the form my mother had signed to release me for adoption. It had her name, place of birth, County Cork in Ireland. She had been 21, alone and pregnant in London. "So that she can have a good Catholic home which I am unable to provide..."

From that moment, I knew that seeing her would not be enough, deep down I knew, I loved her already.

Some months passed before I decided to take a gamble and write to the parish priest in her birthplace in County Cork. I told him the whole story and asked him to look through the register of births to find a Moira Riley born in 1934-35.

A week of anxiously waiting for the morning post or a telephone call passed before his letter arrived on July 22. Yes, a relative of Moira's knew of my existence. My mother was married and living in Northern Ireland. Her address was there too. My God, I had passed within a few miles of it on a recent journalistic assignment.

One of her brothers, Paul, was a priest at working in Suffolk. He seemed like the best line of approach. We agreed to meet.

As you might expect, it was slightly awkward. He clearly wasn't convinced that I ought to contact her, he was worried about the effect it would have on her - and Dan. He told me I had six brothers and sisters and I ordered a double gin!

He must have felt it was an awesome responsibility but he agreed to make the approach for me when Moira came to England in October.

"Is there any doubt?" I asked. "Goodness, no," he said, "you



look just like her. Don't worry, I'll be in touch."

I went home, bored all my friends, day-dreamed and read everything I could about Ireland. I resisted the temptation to do anything without Paul. I was doing very well, in fact, when one morning the phone rang and an Irish man's voice said: "Is that Bernadette?"

"Yes."

"Well you've found your mother then..."

"Who is this?"

"This is her husband, Dan." My heart missed a beat: "How do you know about it?"

"Relations of hers in Cork."

"But I've tried to do it all so discreetly, no one is supposed to know yet."

"Well now, Bernadette, I've been married 22 years and I didn't know anything about you. Your mother's damned near having a nervous breakdown."

Suddenly the enormity of what was happening hit me - I feared I'd blown it. Then his voice cracked and softened. He told me I had six brothers and sisters.

"Anyway," he said, "I bet you're really beautiful."

"How romantically Irish."

"And do you have brown eyes?"

"Yes."

"Well I'll be ringing you later. You know in all my married life there's never been a dull moment with Moira."

For the next few hours I sat in a total daze. Was this real or was it Hollywood? When the phone rang again I already knew it would be Moira.

Her voice was deep and warm and hesitant. We stumbled to make conversation, neither knowing quite what to say but not wanting to put the phone down. Eventually she said: "Well, do you blame me for having you adopted?"

I assured her I didn't but she didn't sound convinced and went on to tell me how she'd had no choice, she was young, naive, alone, penniless and pregnant in London. Things were different in 1954.

Then she said: "Anyway, love, now that I've spoken to you I don't think I could resist meeting you, just to have a look. What do you think?"

Was she that unsure? Did she really think that if I'd gone to the trouble of tracing her that I wouldn't want to see her?

A couple of hours later Dan rang again: "Can you get your

bags packed to come over on Thursday?" Rationally, I felt it unwise. Emotionally I couldn't help but go. And so it was we met in Belfast, and in the early evening we arrived in Donegal.

One brother was in the house at the time. He hid away for a day or so but the following evening took me dancing. His tongue loosened by several pints, he said suddenly: "I'd just love to go out in the street and shout to everybody: 'This is my sister! I love you.'"

Ironically the only person with whom I was experiencing any difficulty was Moira. All my life I had imagined she would have thought of me on March 9 but she couldn't even remember the date. It hurt like hell. I reminded her and she said vaguely: "Oh yes, it was March."

Suddenly I began crying. I told her she owed it to me to explain. I deliberately painted a picture of a less than happy childhood. I was shocked to find myself playing so cruelly on her guilt but I couldn't seem to help it. She remained outwardly unmoved.

"Well, you can't help liking her," I overheard her saying one night to Dan. So, she didn't love me, perhaps she didn't even want me here, perhaps she'd only told Dan about me because she feared I'd turn up on her doorstep anyway. I was due to plan a moonlight flit to Belfast Airport.

Each night she'd come into my room to kiss me goodnight. On night she said: "I don't suppose you could ever love me the way the others do." I said "We'll see," but I wish now I'd told the truth and said: "More."

Then she heard that her other children were coming home and that they were delighted that they had an older sister.

Suddenly she changed. She had desperately wanted to keep me, she said, but she knew she couldn't give me any kind of life and had been persuaded that my chances would have been better if I were adopted.

In painful detail she recalled going into the home run by the adoption agency, of taking me out for daily walks, of nursing me for three months before the fateful day.

How wrong I was to think that she could have done it lightly. She felt guilty, though she had no reason and had lived with that guilt since she was 21.

Her husband later confided to me that he had often

suspected something. "Up until about 12 years she would cry herself to sleep sometimes muttering: 'I want my baby.'"

When the family arrived it was a wonderfully emotional, boozy night. She had underestimated how important she was to them. That night was the first time she said to me: "I love you."

She meant it, it was all too obvious again when she crumpled at the airport as I went to catch my flight.

Since then I have experienced every emotion it is possible to experience. For the first few days I felt in need of constant reassurance. I don't any more. I have seldom been so certain of being loved or loving someone before in my life. She is due to come here shortly and I can't remember being as excited as anything since the age of about five on Christmas Eve.

● To trace your natural parents, approach the agency which handled your adoption.

If you don't know the name, a social worker will help you discover the name under which your birth was registered. You can then trace your original birth certificate through St Catherine's House, Kingsway, London WC2.

For further advice contact the National Organisation for the Counselling of Adoptees and Parents, 30 Piers Close, Warwick (0926 498535).

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Now the real upper crust



Shona Crawford Poole

170g (6oz) castor sugar
150ml (1/4 pint) double cream
icing sugar to dust

Sift the flour, icing sugar and salt into the processor bowl and add the butter cut in large dice. Process to the texture of fine breadcrumbs, stop, add the egg yolk mixed with a little vanilla essence. Process until the dough forms in a ball round the blade. Use the pastry at once or chill it before rolling.

The important point is to work the dough as little as possible. This is why the recipe does not specify chilled butter, as for shortcrust, which would involve more handling and produce a less friable result.

When making *pâte sablée* by hand the butter is softened to room temperature and worked with the fingertips until soft. Then the sugar and salt are worked into it, followed by the egg, and lastly the flour and essence. Made in this way the pastry will need to be chilled for several hours.

Roll out the dough thinly and use it to line six small tins measuring about 10 centimetres (four inches) across or one 20 centimetre (eight inch) tin. If the pastry is no more than three

millimetres (1/8th inch) thick the tarts will be very light and melting.

Bake the shells blind in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 15 minutes. This dough does not bubble up much so there is no need to prick the bases or weight them with beans.

While the pastry is in the oven make the filling. Whisk all the ingredients, except the icing sugar, lightly together.

Take the cases from the oven and reduce the heat to cool (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2). Fill them with the lemon custard and return them to the oven for about 15 minutes or until the filling has set, but only just.

Allow the tarts to cool a little before removing them from their tins. They are at their best when still warm from the oven, sprinkled lightly with icing sugar just before serving.

Bitter Seville oranges, when they are in season at the beginning of the year for marmalade making can be used instead of lemons in this recipe. Limes work too but not as well as marmalade oranges, or lemons.

If you are still picking blackberries and they are juicy soft-centred berries, not hard-cored fruit, arrange perfect specimens in layers two or three stacks high between circles of crisply baked sweet pastry.

These look dramatically elegant and taste good, too, sitting in a pool of deep purple blackberry purée. This will taste best if the berries for the purée are heated gently until they release their juices, then sieved and the sauce sharpened with lemon black-currant or raspberry juice and sweetened to taste. A little raspberry eau de vie or kirsch is a nice addition.

Move over Adrian Mole — the parents are fighting back!



published tomorrow

Real Life with Small Children Underfoot

ALAN FRANKS

Illustrated by JOE WRIGHT

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1er Buff. Ah. Et l'opéra, vous aimez l'opéra?

2ème: Non. Je détecte l'opéra. Le plot-line est absurde, les costumes sont Oxford et les sopranos ont des chaises British Leyland.

1er Hum. Si ce n'est pas une ruse question, pourquoi vous pressez le bouton de venir à l'opéra?

2ème: Je suis insomnique. L'opéra m'aide à dormir - Mozart et Rossini sont bons pour le shut-eye, mais avec Wagner je dors comme un bébé.

1er Vous êtes un Philistin. Je vais au Cruch bar pour un quick one; on dit qu'ils ont le Chabertay Nouveau.

2ème: Moi, je reste ici pour le Chabertay Nouveau.

1er: Ici?

2ème: Vous voyez mon petit carré bag? Eh bien, dans ce bag il y a une bouteille de Chabertay Nouveau. Et un corkcrown.

1er: Thrill!

2ème: Mais évidemment un glass. Sorry, vieux chap.

1er: Ne soyez pas sorry, sunshine. Vous voyez mon carré bag?

2ème: Oui.

1er: Dans ce bag, j'ai un spare glass. Jo le porte everywhere.

2ème: Hum. Je crois que vous m'avez par les short et carles.

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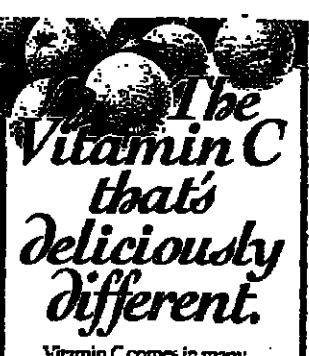
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THE TIMES DIARY

Not standing - together

In a stand of solidarity with the government against the IRA, it seems possible that neither Labour nor the Liberals will contest the forthcoming election at Enfield, Southgate, whose Tory MP, Sir Anthony Berry, was killed in last week's Brighton bombing. At the general election Sir Anthony had 26,451 votes, the Liberal 10,652 and Labour 8,132. On Monday, the local Liberal association held a preliminary meeting at which support for the idea of not contesting the seat was expressed. The local Labour party, which has forthrightly condemned the IRA's action, meets tonight but will postpone debate on such a proposal. A Tory candidate has yet to be chosen. There is no precedent to guide local parties. The last MP killed by political assassins was Airey Neave, blown up by a bomb attached to his car by the Irish National Liberation Army in March, 1979. As a general election was held two months later, there was no by-election.

25 years on



This is how the Worthing-based *Christian Herald* eulogised "King Charles III and Queen Diana" on accession to the throne. The paper reckons this will be the year 2009. No comment.

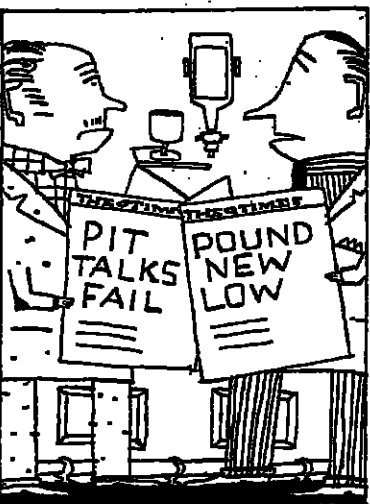
Working minors

The monarchs in 1666 *And All That*, who never could guess the answer to the Irish Question, would sympathize. A five-month-old commission of inquiry, sponsored by a trust set up by sweet manufacturer Joseph Rowntree, is working furiously to finish its report on the Northern Irish constitution before the Thatcher-FitzGerald summit next month. Unfortunately, the group is so divided that it may produce a minority report alongside the main recommendations. I am told that former cabinet minister David Howell, *Economist* executive Simon Jenkins, Conservative academic Gillian Peel and historian A. T. Q. Stewart are fighting a desperate, rear-guard action to incorporate their qualms about constitutional tinkering into the main report - but they will not put up with a phoney consensus. Lord Kilbrandon, the commission's chairman, has been here before: his 1973 Royal Commission produced not one report but two, and no fewer than five schemes for devolution. Remember devolution?

Numbers up?

Fleet Street's bingo bar may soon be over - killed by the National Union of Journalists. After seeking counsel's opinion, it believes the game may be illegal under the Lotteries Act. The union is to hold a meeting on the issue next Tuesday. The news will interest Bill Cox, a former secretary of the Amateur Boxing Association, whose family rang the *Mirror* several hundred times without success on Tuesday to claim a share in the £10,000 prize. "I'd like to face Mr Maxwell in the ring," said Cox.

BARRY FANTONI



"How old's your paper?"

Kind words

Paul McCartney says his family aren't all thick. "I've got a cousin who compiles crosswords for *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph* and sets some of the questions for *University Challenge*," he says in this week's *Time Out*, declining to name the mystery man. Yesterday we tracked him down: he's a 58-year-old former Merseyside insurance broker by the name of Bert. (No relation, he assures me, to his namesake in the musical *John, Paul, George, Ringo and Bert*.) Bert, who dreams up about 1.5 crosswords a day, tells me Paul's remark on last week's *South Paul Show* - "Where there's a whim there's a way" - "Mmm. Could be a clue there," he muses.

PHS

Christopher Thomas looks through the files of a Caribbean fiasco

Grenada: dossier of a dictatorship

St George's, Grenada. As the trial of the Grenadan insurgents was due to begin yesterday, a team of American researchers were continuing to work their way through a mountain of paperwork which survived Maurice Bishop's 55-month Marxist dictatorship and the brief reign last October of the former colleagues who replaced him, only to be overthrown in turn by a task force of American marines.

The documents provide a vivid account of the birth, life and death of the only communist regime imposed in an English-language country. They portray a bedraggled, bickering group trying desperately to be accepted as a serious part of the Soviet bloc, with a deep commitment to international revolution. And whatever apologists for Bishop may claim, they contain no evidence of his brand of communism was any softer than that which the "hardliners" now on trial - chief among them Bernard Coard, the deputy prime minister - would have imposed on the island.

Those in Washington and elsewhere, who saw Grenada being groomed for an insurrectionary role will find supporting evidence in the treaties of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other East Bloc countries, North Korea, North Vietnam and, above all, Cuba.

Throughout Bishop's reign - until he was ousted and killed, with three of his colleagues on October 19, 1983 - Fidel Castro was his guide, mentor and unwavering supporter, even when this meant disagreement with Moscow over the pace of turning Grenada into a total communist state.

An agreement headed "top secret" of July 1980, soon after Bishop came to power, provided for the supply by Russia of 30 armoured personnel carriers, 100,500 standard rifle cartridges, 37,000 cartridges with



November 6, 1983: Bernard Coard, alleged leader of the anti-Bishop coup, is flushed out by Caribbean troops in the invasion force

armour-piercing incendiary bullets; 30 76mm guns and 30 anti-tank guns. The total value was put at 10 million roubles, but Grenada would get them free. Delivery was to be via Cuba.

In a letter to Marshal Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, in February 1982, Bishop asked for military training for 30 junior officers under an agreement signed in Cuba 15 months earlier.

Under other agreements, the Cuban communist party promised to send advisers to organize public meetings and party propaganda and also to help gather intelligence in the churches, although Grenada's churches are generally not politically active.

In a recommendation submitted on October 14, 1982, Cuba said contacts should be promoted among clergymen and members of the laity from Nicaragua and other Latin American circles linked to the theology of liberation "and, in general, to the idea of a church committed to revolutionary positions."

On October 15 last year, three days after Bishop was placed under house arrest, Castro wrote a letter of haughty indignation to his "esteemed comrades" in Grenada about the chaotic tide of events.

Denying that Bishop had sought his sympathy, Castro said: "The supposed notion that on passing through our country Bishop had informed me of the problems inside the party is a miserable piece of slander... we are indignant at the very thought that some of you would have considered us capable of meddling in any way in the internal questions of your party. We are people of principle, not vulgar schemers or adventurers."

"Everything which happened was for us a surprise and disagreeable. In our country the Grenadan revolution and Comrade Bishop as its central figure were the objects of great sympathies and respect. Even explaining the event to our people will not be easy."

The documents contain evidence that torture was practised by

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

In extremis - and in character

I have always maintained that those of an idealistic tendency who argue that a crisis, emergency or disaster always brings out the best in people and those more cynical, who insist that it brings out the worst, are both wrong. It is extremely unusual happenings, as far as my observation goes, tend to bring out only the *most*. That is, everyone behaves in character (though sometimes in a character not normally visible), but in the most extreme form of it.

Take the Prime Minister's conduct in Brighton. Anyone who has even the slightest understanding of her would have been able to predict, with the utmost exactitude, what would be the first thing she would do after escaping death from a bomb by two minutes and/or three feet: she would make sure that her hair was tidy. Where she is concerned, the cliché "not a hair out of place" sheds its banality and comes to life: it is even possible to analyse in detail the instinct that led her to make sure that her coiffure was flawless before leaving a building which for all she knew was about to collapse on her coiffure and all.

To start with, as indeed is demonstrated by the very first words she spoke in public after the explosion ("Business as usual"), Mrs Thatcher's whole personality is suffused with her belief that *events* are inferior to *people*: she tidied her hair before emerging because she would have tidied her hair before emerging in normal circumstances, and to omit the automatic adjustment, merely because she had just narrowly survived an attempt to murder her, would have been to allow herself to be dominated by something, impersonal and outside her own will.

In the second place, her professionalism, which is more complete and more deeply grounded than in any other public figure of the day (perhaps of any day), told her that the public would expect her to show visual as well as verbal defiance, that to accede to that expectation would be the best way to secure the cause, and that an instinctive and symbolic but very visible sign of her acknowledgement of those truths would be the gesture of smoothing her hair. I swear that if the ceiling of the room had fallen on her, covering her in plaster, she would have changed her clothes before emerging as well.

In the third place, she is an

extremely feminine woman: you do not need to know much about women in general, let alone this particular one, to know the role that clean and tidy hair plays in that sex as a strengthening of femininity, a sign of respect, an assurance that all is well within.

From the moment she arrived at the police station, of course, the conscious mind took over, and from then on - in her statement, her demeanour and her speech - she was fully in command of herself. But in the first few minutes after the bang, her character expressed itself without the aid of her intention, and she was what she is.

Exactly the same, in his different way, can be said of her consort, Mr Thatcher's first public words were: "There was a tremendous thump, and the bathroom looked as though it had been through the wringer". Nobody, asked in the course of an after-dinner game to guess what Mr Thatcher would say if someone attempted to blow up the entire Conservative Party, starting with its leader, would choose those words, because they would think them too extravagantly appropriate, too implausibly in keeping. But that is the point: the frightfulness of what had happened, and the much greater frightfulness of what might have happened, brought out the essence of what may be termed the Demiseness of Denis. If he had had time to think, he would have made some fittingly grave comment, of the kind that anybody might have made: since he had not had time to think, his *scripter idem* asserted itself, and he came out with a remark far more splendidly characteristic of himself, and incidentally far more helpful all round in the calming nature of its demotic simplicity.

The same is true of Mr Norman Tebbit. As soon as he began to recover, in hospital, his visitors began to report that he was making a string of jokes, and I dare say he was; but by then he was in a position to *think* of the jokes. When he was lying under the rubber, hardly knowing whether he was alive or dead, the jokes his character made, as opposed to those made later by his mind, were "first, as the rescuers approached, 'You're standing on my bloody foot, Fred', and second, as a doctor with a life-saving hypodermic asked him whether he

was allergic to anything. "Yes, bombs."

There was also Sir Keith Joseph, whose contribution was to sleep right through the bomb and its sequel, then, when awoken and informed that there had been an untoward incident, to don an elegant silk dressing-gown (from Sultka, by the look of it), and to remember (the only minister who did, apparently) to take his speech-box with him; the combination of unworliness, meticulousness and adherence to rules was exactly what would have been expected of him, just as Lord Gower's first action on emerging from the hotel into a crowd of shell-shocked refugees was typical of him: he ran down to the beach and brought up three dozen deck-chairs for them to sit on. And far away from Brighton, Mr Dafydd Thomas, the Welsh Nationalist MP, sank to the occasion; the man who spoke at the meeting to commemorate Bobby Sands was asked to comment on the Brighton bomb, and replied that the Provisionals should stop doing such things. And why? Because they only strengthened the hands of those opposed to a solution to the problem of Northern Ireland.

Catastrophe, then, does not alter people; but it makes the highlights and darkens of their nature more pronounced. You cannot, I think, read Walter Lord's *A Night to Remember*, about the sinking of the Titanic (Mr Tam Dalyell probably hames Mrs Thatcher for that, too), without sensing this truth.

On that tragic occasion, the cool and the brave behaved more coolly and more bravely than ever before, the weak and cowardly more like winking and poltroons. Lighter, the second officer, who saved many lives and would have saved more if the incompetence of others had not prevented him, plainly had no idea of the resources of bravery and selflessness in him, but he displayed both in exceptionally great measure, which - to put it with positively excessive moderation - Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon did not. But I do not suppose Sir Cosmo, either, knew his own full character until it was tested under such extreme conditions.

War, obviously, is the hottest crucible of all: there are countless well-authenticated stories of timid, colourless men suddenly becoming heroes in battle; I am convinced that the heroism was already inside

Bishop's regime. Russell Budhall, a detainee, wrote a complaint to the authorities through his lawyer, dated September 30, 1980: "While they were burning me and some were hitting me with a gun, then I received a kick and the feller that kick me name Bread, I don't know he right name... they take off my underpants and what they had burning me with was pushed up through my bottom."

Such grisly facts of dictatorship in practice seem out of character with Bishop's background. Born to a prosperous family of hoteliers in the Netherlands Antilles in 1944, he studied in London from the age of 19 and became a barrister. Like Castro, he made speeches of extraordinary length. The "Line of March" speech, delivered to a closed audience of his New Jewel Movement on September 13, 1982, is crucial to understanding his politics.

"To build socialism requires central planning of the economy and society as a whole," he said. "It requires a serious Marxist-Leninist vanguard party leading, guiding and directing the whole process."

At one point he brags about the party's dictatorial powers: "You get detained when I sign an order after discussing it with the national security committee... Once I sign it, it's done. It's not if it's the bill for them" (Presumably a reference to Richmond Hill prison in St George's).

The full extent of his ambition is contained in one telling passage: "...one thing we do have is political control (and we have that firmly) so we can decide on how much taxes to charge, we can decide who gets credits, we can decide who gets concessions and pioneer incentives, we can decide what kinds of laws to pass and when, we decide who to 'manner' and when..."

A strategy to beat the bombers

Along with the grief and anger over the Brighton bomb, a degree of hysteria has shown itself, particularly over the IRA's probable use of a "long-delay" time device.

Commander William Hucksley's comment that such a device was a "back development" was unfortunate. Devices of this kind have been turning up in Belfast armis caches since the mid-1970s and have already been effectively used by the IRA.

The difference today is that they are smaller and more reliable. Electronics journalist Ian Pitt notes: "All that is now required is a small printed circuit board and a not bulky power supply. A very similar electronic circuit forms a core part of most video tape recorders. The advantage that timed bombs have over the potentially no less deadly radio-controlled ones is concealability and simplicity."

A radio-controlled bomb requires an aerial of some kind, usually a piece of wire. Obviously, a self-contained electronically timed bomb was more suited to the IRA's grim plans at Brighton. A radio-controlled bomb could have been accidentally triggered by the transmitting equipment of police and security men: a timed bomb is logistically far simpler than a radio-controlled one: it is less flexible, unsuited, for example, to vehicle ambushes - but it does not require someone with a transmitter to detonate it. Neither type of bomb would be easily detectable from the background radiation which its electronic circuits might emit, though a timer, with only a small power source would be even more difficult to pinpoint than a receiver with an inevitably larger battery pack.

Why did sniffer dogs fail to discover the bomb? Dogs, like human beings, are not infallible. Dogs trained to search out explosives, and machines which fulfil a similar function, rely on the carelessness of bomb makers. Minute particles of explosive substance are usually left on the packaging of bombs. If the bomb is assembled with surgical hygiene and then placed in a sealed container, and concealed within the permanent structure of a building, the chances of detecting it are minimal, especially as the completed bomb was probably no bigger than a small brief case and is unlikely to have contained more than the smallest amount of metal.

To have subjected the Grand Hotel to a totally thorough search by metal detector or x-ray would not have been possible. All rooms have metal in their walls: every plastered over hot-water pipe could potentially have been a bomb. Rather, security officers would have looked for the unusual. It is no indictment of them that they found nothing.

Digby Anderson

Tough talk, not soothing tale

It is increasingly difficult to ignore the fact that large sections of the population smell.

I first noticed it some five years ago, in the Midlands, at a performance of *Iolanthe* by the late D'Oyly Carte company. I was in a box. Everything was fine during Act I except for the din of chubby wretches wrestling to escape the confines of the Quality Street boxes and the ensuing slurping when their cargo eventually reached port.

By Act II the temperature had begun to rise and as Edward Willis started his senary duty, one could ignore it no longer. Elevated by the rising heat was a thin mist of talcum powder floating just above the heads of the stalls and a suffocating snail of the same, a combination of rotting flowers, bathroom cleaner and custard powder. Private Willis could be seen clearly only from the waist up and, far from matching, appeared to float along in an unsuitably ethereal and military manner. One was scarcely surprised when he did become a fairy in the finale and went up and away.

It is the talcum powder that does it, not cheap scents or deodorants. I have looked into it. And the reason there is so much of it about has to do with the new bath culture that is attracting all ages in alarming proportions. Last week this news-paper prominently reported the Schools' Health Education Council survey of 2,870 secondary school pupils. What had they done the previous evening? Half had done no homework: they had had a bath.

Ninety per cent of the girls had had two, three, four, five, six, seven or more baths the previous week, as did 80 per cent of the boys - 14-year-olds! There is a more serious side to this than the stench of post-bath tale. The proponents of the obsessive bath culture think it is healthy. They are like that other generation which identifies food hygiene with frequently polished kitchen taps, ladies who are forever wiping their plastified working surfaces with damp cloths while their de-frozen raw food sits alongside cooked food that should have been discarded a week ago, both destined to be inadequately heated. The cloth of course is full of germs which the wiping spreads; the germs, particularly enjoy their favourite damp, but warm climate. So with the bath and wiping gets ever more furious so, less noticed, the juvenile gonorrhoea rate rises.

This obsession with appearance, the substitution of shiny taps for hygiene, afflicts those who currently ask if Mrs Thatcher's Britain is a sufficiently compassionate society. The credentials for joining that debate are not a carefully thought out comment, or a closely formu-

Edward Heath has suggested that arrangements similar to those at airports should be introduced at events such as party conferences. However, the system operating in most airports will not deter the professional terrorist, though it may reassure the uniformed traveller. Total security is not achievable. The current regime in Poland, for example, is extremely repressive, yet Solidarity's underground still exists, and although it is not a political organization, it retains the potential to become one because of its structure. One can find dozens of other examples of secret or underground organizations that have survived despite the police state in which they operated. The most any security system can hope to do is to cut down the number of incidents. Total security is simply not possible. It is even less desirable.

In what direction might the proposed Whitehall Cabinet Security Committee look? Evidently, the protection surrounding individual politicians and other people potentially at risk should be made as effective as possible. One of the great problems here is that it is difficult for security staff, especially those permanently assigned to a specific subject, to maintain a constant vigilance. To a certain extent bodyguards, like army bases, rely on intelligence reports to decide on the level of protection necessary at a given time. This problem may no longer be vitally important as the intelligence services are not infallible but suffer from a degree of inter-departmental rivalry.

The committee should nevertheless make every effort to encourage a full exchange of information between intelligence agencies themselves and the police. A great part of the problem appears to lie in communication. The Royal Ulster Constabulary are known to be angry that Scotland Yard did not take full notice of its warnings or operational experience. The committee may decide on a far greater exchange of personnel of all ranks between those agencies involved in fighting terrorism. It may also decide that there is a need for a purpose-built, highly secure conference centre, with accommodation attached, and a suitably screened staff. It may suggest that a delegation be sent to the US to study the methods used in the secret service in protecting the president. In the final analysis it must encourage a flexible approach to security, possible by new appointments, that can cope with an enemy which will take advantage of any perceived weakness or rigidity. The basic problem of all security planning is not the technical but the human factor.

The author, formerly a British army officer, is a defence systems designer and researcher at the London School of Economics.

The cost of Scargill: Lawson's missing millions

Mr Lawson told the House of Commons on July 31 that the additional Exchequer cost being incurred because of the miners' strike represented "even in narrow financial terms... a worthwhile investment for the nation". He based this claim on the assumption that the strike had until the end of July cost £400m, or £20m a week. But this figure looked extremely low - much lower than any of the independent estimates of the cost - and Treasury and CEBG press officers have since raised further suspicions by refusing to substantiate this figure in any detail. It is therefore noteworthy that the October *Economic Progress Report* to be published by the Treasury today is rumoured to include estimates of the cost of the strike - or, at least, did before it was submitted to ministers for approval. It will be interesting to see how much detail filters through the ministerial sieve.

Pending today's Treasury figures, it is difficult to see how so much confusion has been spread about so relatively straightforward a matter as the strike's running costs. Since Simon and Coates' original £60m a week estimate of the costs was published in early June, considerable new official information has appeared, but this has not seriously disturbed our calculations. Further-

more, several other City estimates have since been published, all in the same area as our £60m per week calculation of the eventual gross cost. Of all the estimates so far, only the Treasury's is substantially lower than this figure. Why? One reason seems to be that the Chancellor's £20m figure related only to the cash costs which had been incurred by the Exchequer up to the end of July. Bills which were assuredly in the post as Mr Lawson spoke were ignored, but they will catch up with him sooner rather than later.

The gross accounting cost of roughly £60m per week is made up as follows. First, the NCB has on average been losing 1.5 million tonnes of coal output a week. Allowing for the fact that some of this would have gone to stock rather than sold to final customers, especially in the initial stages of the strike, accountants would probably value this lost production at about £55m to £60m a week. On the other hand, the Board is saving about £20m a week in labour and other running costs. So the net weekly cost to the coal industry is about £25 to £30m.

The second main element of the accounting cost is being incurred by the electricity industry, which is substituting relatively expensive oil for relatively cheap coal to the maximum possible extent in its

generating capacity. The latest official figure for the extra £400,000 tonnes of fuel oil were used per week by the power stations, displacing some 700,000 tonnes of coal compared with normal procedures. The net cost of this transfer, allowing in full for the coal savings, comes to about £22m a week.

Other elements of the gross weekly cost are smaller than those incurred by the NCB and CEBG. The British Steel Corporation reckons it is losing £4m a week, while lost tax revenue and social security payments for the striking miners amount to at least £6m a week. Finally, policing costs (net of income tax) are probably running at a minimum of £3m a week.

All this produces a gross total at least three times higher than the Treasury estimate of £20m, and it is important to note that the main elements have been confirmed by the industries themselves. One reason for the large discrepancy is immediately clear, since the Treasury figures probably relate to cash costs incurred so far, they count the money saved by the electricity industry in running down its coal stocks during the strike as a major offset to the gross costs incurred. CEBG coal stocks now stand at about 15 million tonnes, roughly half the level they probably would

have reached in the absence of the strike. The failure to buy this coal for stock has temporarily saved the Treasury an extra £20m, and it is CEBG about £650m in cash, or about £21m a week during the strike, and this explains about half of the £40m difference between our estimate and the Treasury's. The remainder is so far unexplained, but it seems possible that the Treasury is failing to make allowance for the NCB losses which have not so far resulted in a claim on the Treasury itself.

When the strike ends, coal stocks will be at least partially rebuilt, and the NCB losses will be picked up by the Treasury. The eventual cash cost will then climb towards the full £60m or £1.8bn so far. A combination of raids on the contingency reserve and higher electricity prices will probably prevent this from flowing through to the PSBR. But someone, somewhere will pay - whether it is the electricity consumer, or the unemployed who could otherwise have benefited from a jobs package funded by the contingency reserve. These groups may wish to question Mr Lawson's view that this strike is an excellent investment for the nation.

Gavyn Davies

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WANTED: A NEW PLAN FOR COAL

The collapse of the pit talks convened at Acas at the behest of the pit deputies marks - and should be seen to mark - the end of the peace process that has been pursued through a fitful series of negotiations since May. It is now clear that the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers will not accept any formula that is likely to reduce taxpayers' annual £1 billion subsidies to the coal industry or to convert it from that outpost of Eastern block output norms revealed by the Monopolies Commission to an organization run on a humane long-term commercial basis. That is to say, the NUM leadership will accept neither the policy which Mr Ian MacGregor was appointed to pursue, nor his method of implementing it. And that should now be as clear to the pit deputies, who may now have to decide individually whether to intensify the dispute on the NUM's behalf, as it is to anyone else.

The pit deputies made a genuine attempt to bring the strike to an end and, although the final formula would have fallen far short of giving the taxpayer a fair deal, it is a great pity that it failed. The consequent fall in the pound, with its knock-on effects on the whole economy, is a powerful reminder of the cost of the strike to the miners, the long-term prospects of the coal, the public purse and to the peace and cohesion of society. Yet that failure is also, in another sense, a relief.

The National Coal Board's original proposals in March were generous and far too open ended in combining commitments to no compulsory redundancy, hefty redundancy benefits and ministerial undertakings to plough £3 billion of investment into NCB operations over four years, regardless of any agreement by the miners to cooperate. Progressive concessions made during negotiations would effectively have withdrawn existing announced pit closures, withdrawn the compendium plan to close four million tonnes of hopelessly uneconomic capacity and forced any proposed pit closure to go through a procedure made even longer, more cumbersome and less certain at enormous extra cost to the taxpayer.

Meanwhile, the economics have moved sharply in the opposite direction, leaving the final NCB offer, underwritten

entirely by taxpayers' money, and financially unrealistic. Quite apart from the running costs of the dispute, the budgetary cost in 1985-86 and subsequent years would have to meet the cost of rebuilding coal stocks at the power stations. It would face the costs of slowing the closure programme when the deterioration of many coalfields would dictate an acceleration. The need for repairs and maintenance will have pushed many more pits into the hopelessly uneconomic category. The reminder that supplies of coal are unreliable has already cut the potential demand for coal from new customers. And if investment in new low-cost pits is to be maintained, ministers must decide whether to plough yet more taxpayers' money into rehabilitating marginal pits that cannot be justified on normal investment terms.

The time has now come for Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, to withdraw the unconditional commitments on which Mr MacGregor's final terms were based. The generosity of the deal offered to the miners has failed in its questionable purpose. If any new negotiations are to start, they must start with a clean sheet, with the NCB offering terms that reflect the realities of October 1984, not those of March. Certainly there should be no refusal to negotiate or to compromise, but any negotiation must start from the new, inevitably harsher, realities brought by seven months of strike.

It is more than ever likely, however, that the strike will now end through the decisions of individual miners to return to work, rather than a national settlement. Spelling out the new realities should give miners an even greater incentive to end the stoppage, even though that incentive will now be more negative, more of a stick than a carrot. As Mr MacGregor has hinted, there should now be a time limit - a month would suffice on a voluntary return to work if the voluntary principle on redundancy is to be kept or any extra investment funds provided to rehabilitate damaged pits. Economic realities should not, however, be a cloak for punishing miners. Indeed, more emphasis, and more financial flesh, should be put on plans to regenerate communities that face the loss of a pit.

PARISH PUMPS IN DECAY

A Labour-run London borough has just appointed as its chief official in charge of social services a councillor who is chairman of social services in a neighbouring borough, also Labour. In another urban authority a municipal trade union enjoys power of veto in the selection of Labour's council candidates (who usually win seats). In a proud provincial city applicants for the chief executive's job are to be quizzed on their familiarity and sympathy with Labour's election manifesto.

These are examples of a degenerating civic culture. In each, public and party interest come perilously close to merging; disinterested administration is made impossible; councillors play favourites with the general revenue. In none of these is the law broken. Of course there is nothing new about sectional interests threatening good local government. What the rise of the New Left has done is expose a set of laws and conventions based on polite, part-time, limited municipal service. Increasingly, in urban Britain, they are inadequate.

Last week in Brighton Mr Jenkin spoke vaguely of a judged inquiry to make practical recommendations. Doubtless

there are changes needed to those general revenue-raising sections 137 and 142 of the 1972 Local Government Act. But Mr Jenkin needs no judge to tell him that Camden's Labour councillors can appoint their ideological soul-mates as their officers because they are not accountable: because only a fraction of those who vote pay the municipal bills; because Camden's largesse comes from the Prudential Assurance Company and its other commercial rate-payers. The collective memory of the Department of the Environment can supply him with reams of reports and analyses from Sir Frank Layfield's herculean effort in the mid-1970s through to the recent Audit Commission study of the grants system: they will instruct him on the need for a local tax to run alongside the rates, and amplify the argument that locally-elected councillors are, when all is said and done, best placed to handle local problems. In short: if, once the people of Camden are paying for the foibles of their governors, they still choose to elect them, that, wars and all, is democracy.

If ministers do not believe that proposition then the inquiry into council finance now under way (the second rabbit Mr Jenkin pulled out during the debate on rates at Brighton last week) is

The collapse of the Acas talks also removes any excuse for the Energy Department to delay a thorough review of the state monopoly of the industry, whose failure has been exposed so clearly by the strike, with a view to legislation to restructure the industry. Any such review must start with the Government formally abandoning the Plan for Coal and it would be helpful if this were made clear at the outset. Theological discussion over the minutiae of the plan have veiled its essential bankruptcy.

Since the plan's inception in 1974, the NCB has consistently failed to achieve its productivity targets, except, ironically, just before last year's overtime ban. The envisaged changeover from low-cost pits has not been achieved because of the snail's pace of closures. And in any case, demand for energy in 1985 will be 100 million tonnes of coal equivalent less than forecast - a warning against all such plans.

Separating the NCB's role as a commercial business from its role as regulator of the industry and owner of mining rights and ending the state monopoly of production, offer the best hope of improving the efficiency of the industry, cutting public subsidies and ensuring better security of supply to enable the coal industry to exploit that exciting potential of which ministers and both sides of the industry have spoken so glowingly.

Setting up a separate National Coal Trust to own mining rights and franchise mines could provide a framework for restructuring the industry, for putting the responsibility for social costs with the community, where it belongs and perhaps for the mothballing of presently loss-making pits that might have some long-term strategic worth. The monolithic structure of production should also be changed by privatizing the NCB's opencast operations, which made £200 million profit last year and by putting viable mining areas into separate, preferably worker ownership. Such moves could take 40 per cent of coal output outside the state sector. There need be no hasty decisions. But it should be made clear that clinging to existing forms for the supposed sake of industrial harmony is no longer an option.

Police action in South Yorkshire

From the Leader of the South Yorkshire County Council

Sir, The Home Secretary has used the platform of the Tory Party conference to repeat the slur that "left wing police authorities undermine police operations" (report, October 10). South Yorkshire is the authority quoted as his example.

May I categorically deny that South Yorkshire has ever had any intention of hampering the proper operations of the police. Our record over ten years shows that we have provided resources on a generous scale to ensure that our local police force is fully equipped and has access to all the advantages of modern technology.

The examination we have given during the current year to items of police expenditure has been occasioned by a desire to ensure that the Chief Constable's approved budget is spent in the most efficient manner. More seriously, however, the County Council has had to insure the police committee to finance (from within its own approved budget) the extra expenditure resulting from the miners' strike which is not met by central government.

To do this it has been necessary to consider numerous reductions, including the disbandment of the horse and dog units. The final decision on this matter was postponed pending the promised announcement by the Home Secretary on additional finance from central government.

But in any case there was never any suggestion that the Chief Constable should be denied the use of horses which he can requisition from other forces (incidentally, it is widely known that only 18 of the 43 police forces in England and Wales have horses). Perhaps the Home Secretary can explain why the 25 forces without horses have not been attacked by him as he has chosen to attack South Yorkshire.

The whole problem has been caused by the Government's refusal to finance the total cost of the dispute. Indeed, until his announcement this week the liability of the local authority has been entirely open-ended. If 100 per cent central financing had been available from the beginning of this financial year the question of reductions in the police committee budget would never have arisen at all.

Even now the new announcement - delayed for political reasons until after the party conference - will leave the police committee with over £2m to find from its overall budget of £60m.

Yours faithfully,
ROY THWAITES,
South Yorkshire County Council.
County Hall,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire.
October 10.

Church and state

From the Reverend Dr John Rodwell

Sir, I cannot remember anyone stepping delicately through champagne glasses during my own time at Cuddesdon (Reverend A. V. Benjamin, October 11), but I do remember the good samaritan.

It seems to me that inkeepers have to be trustworthy too. Some of us are beginning to feel a little wary of the care provided by this Government's hostility, no matter how much is paid or promised.

If the religious establishment wishes to cross the road to show its compassion (no easier now that when the story was first told), it helps to know that there are reliable partners with whom the work can be shared.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN RODWELL,
Derwent Road,
Lancaster,
October 11.

Brontë photograph

From Mr R. M. Golen

Sir, Further to the alleged photograph of Charlotte Brontë (report, October 11), there is reference to at least one known photograph of Charlotte in Whitley Turner's *A Springtime in the Round and About Brontëland* (1913).

Interviewing one of Charlotte's former Sunday school pupils, Turner says on p. 200: "Apologising we remark upon a photo of Charlotte on the mantelpiece. Mrs Turner does not picture a good likeness of her teacher. She always wore her hair as the photo depicts, parted in the middle and combed straight down over her ears."

Yours faithfully,
R. M. GOLEN,
38 Lees Bank Road,
Haworth,
West Yorkshire.
October 12.

Youth service

From the Chairman of the British Youth Council

Sir, The British Youth Council, as a major voice for young people in Britain, believes strongly in youth involvement in the community. So we welcomed your series of articles on further ideas for community involvement last week (October 1-3).

However, in expanding and promoting this involvement, we advocate certain basic principles - not all of which were evident in the articles.

There should first be a recognition of the good work already done in a wide range of voluntary groups involving young people in their community.

BYC plays its part largely through the promotion of local youth councils, allowing young people to take action together to improve their community and their situation within it. We believe the key to this

Lessons of the Brighton outrage

From Mr R. N. T-W Finnes

Sir, Now that the IRA have attempted to blow up the Prime Minister and her Cabinet, perhaps common sense and reason may be allowed to prevail?

Events in Northern Ireland cannot be controlled unless there is an identity card system enabling the police authorities there to check who is living in different areas, whether Catholic or Protestant.

Some years ago, my wife attended a meeting of Conservative women in Devon addressed by Mr Douglas Hurd. In answer to a question she posed, Mr Hurd replied that such cards would be against the British tradition and an infringement of the liberty of the subject. However, he put the matter to the vote, and there was a unanimous resolution in favour of identity cards, apart from those on the platform. Mr Hurd remarked "How extraordinary!"

Identity cards should contain a photograph and a thumb print, pairing the Mau Mau troubles in Kenya, when my wife and I were living there, cards were introduced for black and white citizens alike on these lines. There was the usual outcry from a vociferous minority of whites, but the overwhelming majority welcomed their introduction.

All the EEC countries, Britain apart, have identity cards, without which it is impossible to keep checks on a country's citizens, missing illegal immigrants, criminals and saboteurs. We had identity cards in the war. Why not now?

Terrorism will never be controlled unless everybody can produce a document of identification. It should be illegal to give employment to any person without a card or a work permit. Social security payments should be refused to anybody unable to produce a card.

In such circumstances, can it be doubted that unemployment figures would decline significantly?

Yours etc,
RICHARD FIENNES,
7 Valslane,
21 Endeavour Road,
Kew Gardens,
Richmond,
Surrey.
October 14.

From Mr Gerald Frost

Sir, Your sensible and lucid leader "Back to first principles" (October 12) draws attention to the publication of this institute of Britain's *Underground Economy for Taxpayers*. At Brighton I recognised how precious and fine democracy is and I would risk death to preserve it.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA YEROLEMOU,
17 Heathcroft,
Ealing, W2.
October 15.

VAT on books

From Professor R. J. Johnston

Sir, If Mr Victor Sutcliffe (October 11) really believes that "only the most draconian taxation would deter an academic institution from Hoovering up every serious book in its field of interest," then he is obviously unaware of the obsolete Hoovers with which most British academic institutions are currently equipped.

The draconian cuts of recent years mean that university, polytechnic and college libraries are unable to buy more than a small percentage of the serious books being published in

security commission with the task of coordinating the campaign against terrorism throughout the British Isles and Eire - surely merits immediate consideration. Such an arrangement would involve direct contact and cooperation between the British and Irish armies. Something which the Irish Government has always previously opposed.

As our authors indicate, this proposal does indeed presume a wholehearted commitment in Dublin to defeat terrorism - but this appears to be implied by the recent reaction of Mr FitzGerald to the Brighton bomb explosion. Moreover, in return for this commitment, Dublin would have the opportunity of airing its views and of influencing the policy of the UK Government on a number of security issues which at present concern it.

A key feature of the proposed arrangement would be the creation of a sub-committee of the commission, consisting of the GOC Northern Ireland, and representatives of the RUC, the Garda and the Irish Army.

Although there may be political opposition in Dublin to such a development it is doubtful whether the moral authority of the British Government in seeking cross-border security cooperation will ever be as great as it now is.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD FROST,
Executive Director,
Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies,
13-14 Golden Square, W1.
October 15.

From Ms B. Yerolemo

Sir, As a grassroots Conservative I attended the party conference for the first time last week.

My conclusions are that attending debates is not necessary. TV broadcasts are clearer, newspapers indispensable. Speeches could even be televised without representatives all being in the same place; local TV studios and monitors have shown that views can be channelled into a single nationwide programme. What could be safer? But speeches, I have discovered, are not the heart of conference - social contact is.

The value of conference lies in fringe meetings, receptions, balls, gatherings in the lounge of the Grand to "people watch" and to meet those who support an active party member and finance a taxpayer. At Brighton I recognised how precious and fine democracy is and I would risk death to preserve it.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA YEROLEMOU,
17 Heathcroft,
Ealing, W2.
October 15.

their fields of interest. VAT on books would further limit the proportion of contemporary material that could be bought by libraries and lead to a reduction in the publication of research findings. Education would be damaged; research slowed; and British scientific influence reduced - and yet we are told on all sides that investment in education and research is fundamental to Britain's economic recovery.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. JOHNSTON,
Department of Geography,
University of Sheffield,
Sheffield.

Protection of churches

From the Reverend Giles Hunt

Sir, I rather sympathise with Mr Claude Blair's feeling (October 9) that "deans and their (an endlessly dismissive description used by an ex-parishioner of mine of all ecclesiastics who make visitations to the parish) are complacent about the Church's protection of its heritage. Of course there are black spots.

But the defence of the ecclesiastical exemption is not that it works perfectly, but that it works much better than the alternative - i.e. some form of state control and funding - would be likely to. (A trip round French cathedrals would be informative).

After some twenty years' experience of being responsible for, and having to raise some money for the repair of, historic churches, the two practical improvements I would like to see are:

1. For the national grant-giving bodies such as the Historic Churches Preservation Trust (who are an immense help) to combine in compiling and keeping up-to-date a list of architects who are really competent in the rather specialised field of conservation of churches.

2. Diocesan advisory committees of some help over this, but it is difficult for such local bodies to speak without fear or favour, and

also parishes are more likely to heed the advice of (say) the HCPT, who are offering practical financial help as well, than the advice of a DAC whose main role is to tell parishes they can't do what they want to do! 2. For the Government to cease charging VAT on repairs to historic churches.

Having experienced various church architects, I have learned how much they vary in competence, and what an enormous difference it makes to have a good one.

And over VAT: the Chancellor could recoup his loss by abolishing DoE grants, which must be expensive to administer (they involve a lot of paper-work and duplication of architects); recent major repairs have attracted quite a large DoE grant that was almost exactly cancelled out by the imposition of VAT. Discretionary local authority grants, though, are most helpful.

At the end of the day, three things are required: a desire to maintain the building and its monuments; sufficient funds to pay for the work; and really competent supervision by an architect. And it is the architect, in practice, who is crucial on all three counts.

Yours faithfully,
GILES HUNT,
Preston Vicarage,
Preston Lane,
Faversham, Kent.

Inflation and unemployment

From Mr J. L. Carr

Sir, If expansion by Government borrowing and spending would be bound to have an inflationary aftermath, as you assume in your leading article today (October 12), why isn't inflation rampant in the USA? Answer (obviously) because the American Government has had the sense to combine fiscal expansion with tight money.

We could do the same here, and cut unemployment appreciably in the next year or two, if the British Government would accept that marginally higher interest rates need not inhibit growth any more here than they have on the other side of the Atlantic.

Yours faithfully,
J. L. CARR,
56 Bournemouth Drive,
Horne Bay,
Kent.
October 12.

From Mr J. W. Vincent

Sir, The Chancellor is reported today as stating that there is no escaping the link between pay and jobs.

One may well remind him that there is also an inescapable link between purchasing power and employment. Low wages dictated by competition for markets can indeed lead to decreased purchasing power internationally.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. VINCENT,
11 Shadock Street,
Beaminster,
Dorset.
October 11.

From Mr G. S. Solt

Sir, In 1983, ICL Ltd sent me on my first computer course, from which I emerged saying "We are creating a class of unemployedables", and then facetiously "We'll have to have a national sink for unemployedables - like British Rail, for instance."

Dr Beeching, then my ultimate boss, shortly went on to stop that, but even he was only partially successful. For the next quarter-century governments of both kinds effectively promoted my bad joke. Now we have a government which doesn't but has nothing to put in its place.

If an engineer of modest intellect could see the problem 25 years ago, so could my betters. But in all that time neither political party, in office or out, has proposed a reasoned plan to cure it. They are neither of them doing a very good job, are they?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SOLT, Director,
School of Water Sciences,
Cranfield Institute of Technology,
Cranfield,
Bedfordshire.
October 12.

Happy returns

From Mr Cyril Bleasdale

Sir, In an article, "Doncaster tops train league" (October 2), you refer to the analysis by Dr Ferry which questioned whether electrification of our East Coast main line is really necessary in the light of the excellent performance by Intercity 125 trains on the route.

The case for electrification approved by the Secretary of State meets the stringent test of producing a 7 per cent real rate of return. This return comes from the savings from lower operating and maintenance costs than from revenue improvements, although we are confident that the cleaner, more reliable service, with new equipment will attract more passengers.

While modernisation of the East Coast main line is in progress we will also be pressing ahead with improvements to the West Coast main line electrified in the last decade to ensure that equally high standards are offered on both main lines in the next decade.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL BLEASDALE,
Director, Intercity,
British Railways Board,
122 Marylebone Road, NW1,
October 10.

No cash on delivery

From Mr F. Roy Coad

Sir, As ever, London (or rather British Rail, Sevenoaks - Mr Tim Connolly, October 11) simply follows largely in the footsteps of the hard-headed North.

It has been possible for some time in "Cumbria" to "display" car parks in "Cumbria" - which, though they accept 50p pieces if the motorist does not have the right combination of coins to meet the 15p fee. But like Sevenoaks station, the Cumbrians give no change.

Yours faithfully,
F. ROY COAD,
18 Kings Avenue,
Carshalton,
Surrey.

Two-point turn

From Dr A. Canale-Parola

Sir, Dr Perkins (October 5) may be interested to learn of a device used by the French fire service several years ago.

The front halves of two Citroën 2CVs were joined back to back, so to speak, to provide a vehicle equally happy travelling in either direction. This was used in fighting forest fires, allowing firemen to travel quickly along the forest tracks, and should the need arise, escape equally as quickly back along the same track, without the need for a three-point turn.

In Dr Perkins' case, this would no doubt achieve the ultimate in automatic efficiency - the one-point turn.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN CANALE-PAROLA,
Clifton Road Surgery,
26 Clifton Road,
Rugby,
Warwickshire.
October 12.

Roots of violence

From Professor M. Hammerton

Sir, In their discussions of violence in society, both Dr Runcie and his critics seem to share a tacit assumption which, if false, could have led them to misconceive the problem. They appear to suppose that the normal state of society is one of approximating concord, and that any outbreak of violence is a deviation from this norm for which specific explanations must be sought. I submit that a totally opposite view is at least consonant with the evidence.

Suppose instead that human beings - especially, perhaps, young males - may be expected to go on the rampage spontaneously from time to time, unless there is a very effective network of restraints and controls to prevent them.

In this country we enjoyed such a network for over a century, so that we came to regard its effects as part of the order of things. What has happened, according to this alternative view, is that the net has begun to disintegrate, and the problem is not to remove the "causes" of

violence, but to restore checks upon it.

I do not think that there is sufficient evidence to decide between these approaches; but it was prudent to bear both in mind.

Yours faithfully,
M. HAMMERTON,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Department of Psychology,
Ridley Building,
Clarendon Place,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
October 11.

Slaughter on the wing

From Mr J. G. Parker

Sir, Unfortunately Dr D. F. Owen (October 8) misses the crux of the case against the Greeks' barbaric shooting habits and so weakens it; the fundamental objection is not that they shoot migratory birds but that they do so in the spring breeding season, thereby killing the geese that lay the golden eggs.

Shooting nightingales, orioles, wrenwicks, hoopoes etc in autumn offends our ideas but is unlikely to

reduce any but larger and less prolific species.

His concern about shooting of snipe, woodcock and widgeon in Britain is unnecessary. These common migrants breed across northern Eurasia from Britain to the Pacific; their habitats render it improbable that legal shooting could, let alone does, have any discernible effect on the next spring's breeding populations.

On the other hand, current proposals to drain Otmoor and the Somerset Levels would have a more serious and permanent effect on our snip population than all British shooters combined since the invention of the breechloader.

Birds can survive in undiminished breeding numbers a reasonable level of human predation, but not destruction of habitat.

To hope that the Greeks would stop all shooting of migratory birds is baying for the moon - to expect them, and other nations, to enforce an adequate close season is reasonable.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARKER,
The Cavalry and Guards Club,
127 Piccadilly, W1.

هنا من الأخبار

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Can lend, lend, lend
do exports credit?

If exports cost public money, are they worth it? Yesterday, Mr Ian Byatt, of the Treasury, revealed to a conference on export subsidies that the cash deficit of the Export Credit Guarantee Department, running at £200m, may rise as high as £800m by 1986-87, in consequence of the need to refinance part of its total contingent liability of £35 billion.

At this level, Treasury loans to the ECGD become a significant element in the Government's public spending decisions. But rescheduling international debt is the necessary result of decisions taken in the past: the nub of the debate, organized by the Public Finance Foundation and the Trade Policy Research Centre, concerned future government policy.

As far as cover by the ECGD (in whatever form the institute survives) is concerned, there is no argument: the ECGD is supposed to pay its way. The critical issue is the use of interest rate subsidies on export credits, together with "mixed credits" - a combination of subsidized credit and pure aid to finance British exports.

Nearly two years ago, Mr Byatt and an interdepartmental group of government economists had the temerity to question this issue of funds to support British capital goods exports selectively. Last year, the argument dimmed a little with international agreement to raise minimum interest rates on export credits to developing countries, and review rates six-monthly in line with market rates; as these were declining anyway, the subsidy gap was narrowing.

Since then, however, market rates have risen - and the Treasury's estimates of the public expenditure costs of interest-rate subsidies, which were to have been eliminated by next year, have also gone up. Yesterday, Mr Byatt threw himself to the lions of the Department of Trade and Industry and Britain's capital goods industry to contest the merits of such subsidies to an industrial sector providing only 8 per cent of manufactured exports.

The managerie included the usual number of shabby tigers determined to defend their vested interest. But other participants mounted a very respectable defence of the use of credits to match those offered by other governments, given the underlying competitiveness of this sector of British industry.

Clearly it would be advantageous if all governments were to cut export subsidies. The United States is taking a useful lead in this. Meanwhile, there is a particular expense touched on by Mr Byatt, incurred by the growing use of dollar finance. All other governments could agree to limit this dangerous form of capital export competition.

Time to tune in to
Racal's offer

As Brooke Bond discovered, a defence against a takeover bid which essentially is a plea for a second chance for a management with an indifferent record is unlikely to succeed. Fund managers especially cannot afford emotion unless it can be priced with some accuracy.

Chubb & Son, a revered name in a land of lost opportunities, has little, if any, real claim to shareholders' loyalty in the face of a reasonable all paper bid from Racal worth about 287p.

To believe that Chubb management has seen the light of a new dawn would be a triumph of hope over experience. The company plainly needs a new dynamic and a new dimension. For too long Chubb shareholders have waited for the company to assume what once seemed its rightful

place in the rapidly expanding security business.

Racal is right to stress that Chubb needs the injection of systems and communications technology which Racal is equipped to provide. Together they would form a group with enormous potential.

The industrial logic behind Racal's offer is not denied by Chubb. It is also hard to see Chubb's share price remaining at or near its present level if the bid were to fail. The only question in the minds of shareholders, who have until tomorrow to say yes or no, is the likely future value of Racal shares. Business in the United States is booming; it may be picking up in tactical radio; cellular radio and the Racal-Vodafone are taxiing for take-off in 1985. Chubb would be a valuable addition in Racal's next phase.

Chubb's advisers, County Bank, complained yesterday to the Takeover Panel about Racal's claims of acceptances received. They want a definite figure. Acceptances have undoubtedly come in at a good rate and they are gathering momentum. Shareholders still in doubt should accept Racal's terms.

Corporate losers in
the pit dispute

Strike-bound shares	Share price (p)	Fall yesterday (p)
Associated Heat Services	308	8
Babcock International	137	4
Bridon	102	4
Burnett & Hallamshire	150	10
Dobson Park	72	4
Dowdy Group	176	9
Matthew Hall	278	2
NEI	72½	1½
Victor Products	90	5

The stock market suffered "one of its periodic kneejerk reactions" yesterday. News of the breakdown in the pits dispute talks wended fund managers more than it should have done, possibly because hopes had been so strongly inflated before the weekend. Weak sterling and falling shares fed on one another's misery. The pound fell below \$1.20 for the first time and the FT Industry Ordinary index lost 15 points.

In the teeth of the storm is a small group of shares which are particularly affected by the miners' strike. These belong to the companies, mainly engineers, which supply goods and equipment to the National Coal Board. One exception is Burnett and Hallamshire, which suffers because it operates some private drift mines and as such is subject to the miners' strictures. On some estimates it may be losing as much as £500,000 in profits per month because of the strike.

Of the others, the 32-week dispute's effects have been extremely varied. One factor is whether they supply the NCB with durable equipment, orders for which have merely been postponed, or whether their trade is in consumables such as pumps, ropes and lighting, where the business has effectively been lost for ever. The other question is how much of their turnover goes to the mines. While it is less than significant to the likes of Babcock and Bridon, Victor Products sells 40 per cent of its output to the NCB. Lord Ezra, former NCB chairman, heads another supplier, Associated Heat Services.

While yesterday's falls embraced all these firms, it is notable that some of the shares are actually higher than they were at the start of the dispute. This is true of Bridon, Dowdy and Matthew Hall.

Sterling pulled back above
\$1.20 by improved PSBR

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Sterling dropped below \$1.20 for the first time yesterday but picked up slightly later in the day after unexpectedly good public sector borrowing requirement figures, the announcement of a drop in US industrial production, and further prime rate cuts by American banks.

The PSBR was £633m in September, well below most City expectations. There were suggestions that a high PSBR figure could have forced a rise in UK interest rates, taken alongside sterling's weakness.

Sterling traded below \$1.20 before recovering slightly to close at \$1.2035, down half a cent on the day and a new record low.

The sterling index was down 0.4 at 75.5. The pound came under pressure following the breakdown of coal peace talks last night and the Norwegian oil price cut. Selling began in the Far East and, early in London trading, sterling dropped to a record low of \$1.1977.

For the first time in recent weeks, the pressure on sterling did not just reflect the dollar strength. Yesterday, the dollar was steady against most other currencies.

The September 1984 PSBR of £633m compares with £1,237m in September 1983. The cumulative PSBR for 1984-85, of £7,170m compares with a full-year target of £7,250m. However, the PSBR in the second-half is expected to be small.

The coal strike is estimated to have boosted the PSBR by up to £1bn so far. Sterling's weakness has provided an offsetting factor, boosting North Sea oil revenues. In September these were up to £1,540m, compared with £848m a year earlier.

The second payment on Enterprise Oil shares reduced the PSBR by £180m in September, and the sale of the Government's Inmos stake cut borrowing by a further £95m.

Revenues were strong overall. Inland Revenue receipts in the first six months were up £2,400m on a year earlier; Customs and Excise receipts were £1bn higher.

Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (£m)

	1983	1984
April	1,285	2,378
May	1,148	1,200
June	784	956
July	718	450
August	1,747	1,506
September	1,287	633
Half-year total	6,889	7,166
Target for year	8,200	7,250

There are signs that expenditure is moving towards the Government's target. In the first six months, supply services expenditure was up 6½ per cent on a year earlier, the full-year target is for a 5½ per cent increase.

In the US, several banks reduced their prime rates by ½ per cent to 12½ per cent. Citibank, Chemical Bank, First National Chicago, and Manufacturers Hanover reduced rates by this amount, rather than following Bankers Trust's ½ percentage point cut to 12½ per cent on Monday.

US industrial production, hampered by last month's car manufacturing strike, declined by 0.6 per cent in September and broke a chain of 21 consecutive advances which began in November, 1982, the last month of the severe recession.

Cash flood lifts hopes of cut in mortgages

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Money flooded into the building societies last month and raised hopes that mortgage rates could soon be on the way down. Figures from the Building Societies Association yesterday confirmed a sharp recovery in building society inflows.

Net receipts, which had sunk to £133m in August, bounced back to £887m in September, the highest monthly total since February.

Societies also raised £360m by issuing negotiable bonds and certificates of deposit in wholesale money markets.

September normally sees a pick-up in building society receipts, but the societies' high interest rates and the withdrawal of National Savings also contributed to last month's recovery.

October is expected to be another good month, with receipts likely to approach the record £968m set last October.

The improvement comes amid signs that mortgage demand has slackened and the possibility of a mortgage rate cut is sure to be discussed when the BSA council meets on November 9. The possibility of a cut being agreed then has not been ruled out, although it is by no means certain and some societies are likely to favour a delay.

Much will depend on what happens to the general level of interest rates. Some societies may want to wait to assess the impact of the British Telecom share issue in the middle of November before reaching a decision. Some senior managers have suggested that the issue could drain up to £400m from societies as investors withdraw funds to buy BT shares.

The latest BSA figures suggest that high mortgage rates now have a marked effect in discouraging borrowers. Mr Richard Weir, secretary-general of the BSA, said that societies are now in a good position to meet mortgage demand.

The amount lent on mortgages fell by 20 per cent to £1,891m in September compared with the previous month. There was also a fall in the total promised by new borrowers from £1,998m to £1,774m.

Carless in £15m dawn raid on Premier

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Mr John Leonard, chairman of Carless Capel, made a determined last-ditch attempt yesterday to win control of Premier Consolidated, the rival oil exploration company.

Carless spent £15m in a successful dawn raid on Premier's shares and announced a new bid terms worth more than its previous one-for-three share offer.

Mr Leonard immediately made it clear that his latest terms - a mixture of shares and loan stock worth just over 70p a share at last night's closing price - was his final offer. He said "I am very confident of success, particularly after the reaction in the stock market this morning".

Acting on Carless's behalf, Rowe and Pitman, the stock broking firm, needed only 20 minutes to complete its dawn raid, picking up just under 15 per cent of Premier's shares at around 69p share. Premier's shares closed at 67½ p last night when Carless's offer - one Carless share and £1 of convertible loan stock for every four Premier shares - was worth slightly over £100m.

Mr Roland Shaw, Premier's chairman, rejected the new bid as "hopelessly inadequate", and said he would be urging shareholders to reject it.

He described it as a last gasp effort by Mr Leonard which was worth less than Carless's original bid when it was first announced.

British Land expands

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The British Land Company is buying the share capital of Rank City Wall, the property investment company which is part of the Rank Organization.

British Land is paying £49m in cash for the company, which has a portfolio valued at £93.5m. It will pay £26m for the share capital and £23m to enable Rank City Wall to repay its debts to the Rank Organization. British Land has assumed the benefit of long-term institutional borrowings of £14m, with other net liabilities of £5m.

The deal will boost British Land's net asset value to 255p per share or a fully diluted figure of 202p per share. Mr John Rittall, British Land's chairman, considers the valuation of the Rank City Wall portfolio, by Weatherall, Green & Smith last October, to be conservative.

BNOC faces pressure to cut oil price

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain's North Sea oil price remained unchanged at its official level of \$30 a barrel yesterday despite continuing price falls in world oil spot markets and the official price cut made 24 hours earlier by Norway.

However, strong pressure remains on the British government oil trader, the British National Oil Corporation, from its customers to reduce prices and from the Department of Energy and the Treasury on the other hand to keep prices steady for the remaining quarter of the year.

BNOC will again consider the price issue today, but it will be the response from its customers which will determine whether a cut is made. A switch from contract prices to wholesale spot market purchases will force a price cut, but the resultant instability in the market would be welcomed by neither the oil producers nor the buyers.

In addition, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is anxious to keep its price structure intact until December when new price and production quotas can be agreed. The hope in the industry is that the building-up of winter stocks will lead to a narrowing of the gap between spot and contract prices.

New rescue deal 'near'

Negotiations between institutional shareholders in Johnson Matthey over the rescue package for the company are believed to be close to a conclusion. Although no date has been fixed for sending out the proposed letter to shareholders, it was suggested in the City last night that an announcement on a new package could be made soon.

It is thought that enough institutional votes have been marshalled to push through significant alterations to the Bank of England's original plan.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1,124.3 down 21.7
(High: 1,128.9; Low: 1,123.7)
FT Index: 888.8 down 15.0
FT 100: 80.22 up 0.76
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 20,580
Distressed: 25,580
Datastream USM Leaders
Vix 287.75 down 1.8
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (last) 1,203.95 up 1.00
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,757.89 down 22.28
Hang Seng: 1,020.01 up 20.32

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling Index: 75.5 down 0.4 (range 75.6-75.9)
\$1.2035 down ½ cent
DM 3.78 down 0.0180
FF 1.57 down 0.08
Yen 236.75 down 1.8
Index 144.1 down 0.1
DM 3.1420 down 0.0040
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling: \$1.2030
Dollar: DM 3.1420
BITCOINATIONAL
ECU 20.582575
SDR 20.813270

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 10%
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10% - 10%
3 month interbank 10% - 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11% - 10%
3 month DM 8 - 5%
3 month FF 12% - 11%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.75 - 12.25
Fed funds 10%
Treasury long bond 102% - 102%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5, to October 2, 1984, inclusive 10.904 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
an \$339.75 pm \$339.50
close \$340.00 - \$40.50 (\$282.50 - 283)
New York (closing): \$340
Kruggerand (per cent):
\$250 - \$251.50 (\$291 - 292)
Sovereigns (new):
\$80 - \$1 (286.75 - 67.50)

NEWS IN BRIEF

UBM sells scaffolding subsidiary

UBM, the building supplies group, has sold its scaffolding division to British Electric Traction for a cash payment of £5.8m. The division will be incorporated into the BET Access subsidiary. UBM Scaffolding has an annual turnover of around £10m and profits of £1.1m are forecast for the year to February 1985. The acquisition will provide BET with an annual turnover of £75m from its scaffolding and access interests. *Tempos, page 18.*

● **PATERSON ZOCHONIS**, the overseas trading group with extensive interests in Nigeria, has increased pretax profits for the year to May 31 to £20.9m up from £26.8m. Turnover fell from £275.9m to £262.6m. The final dividend of 3.7p makes 5.15p for the year against 4.75p last time. *Tempos, page 18.*

● **PEACHEY PROPERTY** Corporation announced a 24 per cent rise in pretax profits for the year ended June 24 1984, to £8.31m. Net asset value rose to 304p per share from 269p. Net results also rose by 27 per cent to £6.73m. Property valuations totalled £110.80m, a rise of 10 per cent. The recommended final dividend is 4.5p per share, making a total of 7.0p for the year. *Tempos, page 18.*

● **SIR JOHN CUCKNEY**, the chairman of Brooke Bond, yesterday formally recommended acceptance of the 125p a share offer from Unilever in a letter accompanying the Unilever offer document.

Japan likely to be offered BT shares

By Our Business Correspondent

Shares in British Telecom now look virtually certain to be offered to Japanese as well as North American investors when the corporation is privatized next month.

A delegation of senior BT executives, led by Mr Derek Vander Weyer, the deputy chairman, returned from Japan

at the weekend after a four-day visit to Japan which included a series of presentations to Japanese investment institutions.

The trip was organized by Nomura Securities, Japan's largest securities house, and the party included representatives from both Kleinwort, Benson and Warburgs, the two merchant banks most closely involved in the issue.

Brock fears new US trade war with Europe over agriculture

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr William Brock, the Reagan Administration's top trade official, raising the strong prospect of a deferred agricultural war with Europe, said yesterday he feared there would be a new confrontation by early next year.

Mr Brock said that domestic protectionist pressures would remain strong after next month's elections. Given the still unresolved disputes between the United States and the European Community, he said the situation was hazardous. "There is a lot of gasoline on the floor right now and all anyone has to do is to light a match."

Mr Brock said conditions were right for a new confrontation for a variety of reasons, expressing the Reagan Administration's strong impatience over the stalemate on agricultural issues. He said the EEC, despite past promises and continuing rhetoric, had yet to show "a willingness to enter serious negotiations in the General



William Brock: conditions right for confrontation

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to move the subsidy dispute forward."

Mr Brock said the political climate next year would be volatile. He said the continuing "excessive spending" on agricultural programmes was going to put "intolerable pressure on the EEC" at a time when there would be a new commission "wrestling with that most intractable of all problems." This would occur he said during an equally difficult period

in the United States when the newly-elected Congress would be writing an omnibus new farm Bill.

"We will be sorely tempted to do unto Europe what Europe has done to us," Mr Brock said.

Mr Brock disclosed that the Administration had been holding informal talks to produce a more concrete, broader solution to the plight of debtor nations when they meet with industrialized nations next spring. This meeting, to be held in conjunction with a meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, was promised by Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary.

Mr Brock said that although nothing had been agreed he had spoken to Mr Regan and found him generally supportive of forging concrete finance and trade links at the spring meeting. He said without such linkage resulting in a broader solution to the debt problem, he did not believe it could be managed successfully over the next period between now and 1990 when the bulk of repayments are due.



Amerada Hess, Enterprise Oil, Texas Eastern
& Mobil

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Oil sector leads share price tumble

By Derek Pain

Equities and Government stocks were rocked yesterday by the unilateral Norwegian decision to cut oil prices and the abrupt termination of the latest round of miners peace talks.

The market never recovered from an early selling wave although, once the initial shock

had been absorbed, buyers and sellers were more evenly matched.

Oils were particularly weak. According to a Datastream calculation, the valuation of oil shares slumped by more than 4 per cent.

British Petroleum led the retreat with the shares falling

22p to 463p. British greeted its new Australian chief executive, Mr David Walker, with a 17p decline to 211p and Enterprise Oil tumbled 8p to 182p.

Esso was another casualty, losing 15p to 308p. Shell, Ultramar and Tricentral were among others marked lower and even Barmah, where take over hopes still swirl, suffered although it managed to claw back most of its initial fall closing just 1p off at 204p.

Castles, Capital and Leasard, which has increased its offer for Premier Consolidated Oil and lifted its shareholding to just under 15 per cent, fell 7p to 181p. Premier rose 2½p to 67½p.

The Irish-Columbian oil triplets continued to lose ground following the disappointing drilling report.

The rest of the market, if not quite in such a bad shape as the oil sector, was in ragged disarray. At the close the FT 30 shares index was just off its lowest point of the day at 866.6 points, down 15 points. At one time it had been down 16 points at 865.6 points.

The FT-SE 100 share index, standing proudly at a new peak on Monday, finished at its lowest level of the day at 1,124.3 points, a 21.7 points slump.

Gilts, too, were mauled. They were beset by worries about the weak pound and at one time recorded losses stretching to 11¼. Related response to the better-than-expected PSBR fig-

ures and vague speculation that the pit deputies had decided not to strike eased the anguish at the close but even so falls were in the £1 area.

Inflation gilts, strong lately, also came in for severe treatment with falls of about 11.

Among equities some of the recent takeover stocks retained their appeal despite the overall gloom. DRG Group, the packaging and stationery group, had another eventful day. Down 3p in the opening flurry to 177p they then touched 186p before closing 5p better on the day at 185p.

Hadren, up 12p to 162p in two days, is thought to be the next target for the acquisitive Tarmac civil engineering and building group. With its shares down from 240p earlier this year and profits under acute pressure, Hadren, a building services and metal finishing engineer, is clearly vulnerable to a bid.

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Lucas Industries, where the American Rockwell Group is thought to be contemplating a bid, shrugged off much of the gloom, falling only 2p to 239p after at one time touching 237p.

Muirhead, the electronics group which has on many occasions been the subject of intense speculation, jumped back into the takeover frame with a 16p rise to 162p. Until April the American Tyco Laboratories held a near 29 per cent shareholding in company. It sold its shares to 25 city institutions at a price thought to be a little below 160p.

And amid all the despair, Iceland Frozen Foods made an

Bath and Portland, where Kent has 18.1 per cent of the capital, R. and P. rose 5p to 218p while Beazer slipped 2p to 350p.

Isstock Johnson, another long running bid favourite, gained 8p to 283p.

Stores were dull after their sharp progress on Monday. Great Universal Stores "A" lost 15p to 622. British Home Stores, interim profits today, slipped 5p to 230p.

Another reporting today, the Hawker Siddeley engineering group, fell 10p to 447p.

Air Call slumped 50p to 383p on disappointment with its mere 2 per cent profits increase and Cradley Printing retreated 5p to 44p following its 44 per cent profits decline. Gordon and Gotch rose 15p to 140p on the Australian bid.

Polymerk, the laundry equipment group, was again under pressure with sellers forcing the price down 2p to 7p. They have been as high as 19p this year.

Banking shares retreated with the crowd although the high street clearers managed to stage modest recoveries towards to close.

Insurance stocks also struggled back from their low points with Commercial Union, encouraged by the Allianz shareholders later this month, bucking the trend. They opened with a 4p fall but then surged back to touch 187p.

Chubb, the security group where Rascal Electronics seems poised to win control, had

Torchmark Corporation, an American insurance and financial services group which has increased its dividend in each of the past 33 years, achieves a London share listing tomorrow. Goldman Sachs International, the sponsoring investment banking group, estimates earnings at £98m this year and £110m next. The shares are expected to open at approaching £26.

another uncertain session. The shares were at one time down to 264p but closed just 1p higher at 271p.

Beer shares had a flat session, but Bass, the favourite among the City's beer analysts, restricted its fall to 3p to 390p and is only 5p below its best ever level.

Equity turnover on Monday was valued at £263.243 from 20,277 deals. Gilt transactions were 4,220. Total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 149,6 million.

TEMPUS

New men steer UBM back to full health

UBM's announcement that it has sold its scaffolding interests served as a timely reminder that on Friday Norcross will be free to revive its bid for the building supplies group. The two events are unrelated, but the sale of the scaffolding business to British Electric Traction for £5.8m is a clear indication that if Norcross does return to the fray it will be up against a different animal to the one which defended the takeover attempt last year.

The management of UBM now seems more confident about its ability to implement a long-term strategy. Inhibitions brought on by the 36 per cent stake which Norcross still holds in UBM have been cast off. The board would now have no qualms about seeking shareholder approval for any major acquisition which it wanted to make.

The group has also produced a series of impressive results since the bid which confirm that the new management is on the way to restoring financial health. The key, however, to any new approach by Norcross is the share price which rose from 99p just before the bid to 167p yesterday. At this level it must be well above the "sensible" price which Norcross is prepared to pay to bring UBM into its fold. There is clearly an element of bid hopes in the price and Norcross would be unwise to make a move just yet.

The best strategy for Norcross is to sit tight. The absence of a bid might encourage speculative shareholders to shed their holdings, which could depress the share price.

There is also a growing belief that the building supplies industry will find trading conditions difficult in 1985, which will make UBM's task of maintaining its recent excellent run of results that much harder. If the bid is to be revived it might be better timed next summer.

This leaves Norcross with the problem of what to do with the 36 per cent in UBM it had never intended to acquire as an investment. At the moment it costs the company nothing to maintain the holding but neither does it produce a return, and the £2.7m tied up in UBM could be applied profitably elsewhere. Norcross is sitting on a paper capital

appreciation of £7m but realizing it is a different matter.

There is unlikely to be another company which would take the entire stake particularly at 167p. Any attempt to dispose of the shares in smaller parcels would inevitably drive the price down and reduce Norcross's capital gain. It is difficult to see how Norcross can win, and this alone might drive the company to eventually revive the bid.

Paterson Zochonis

Paterson Zochonis continues to demonstrate that it can weather the problems caused by Nigeria's economic crisis. The company relies very heavily on trading there but was still able to report profits for the year up by more than £4m at the taxable level to £30.9m.

If anything, Nigeria has been one of the bright spots for the group. It has secured all the import licences it needs to ship in raw materials to maintain soap and detergent production and the capital investment in the Nigerian associate is now paying off. The share of profits duly increased from £6.3m to £11m.

Paterson has clearly been helped by the Nigerian government's decision to classify soap and detergents as essential commodities. The same status has not been granted to refrigerators and the group's Nigerian manufacturing subsidiary suffered accordingly.

Paterson still has problems in Greece and in Britain through the Cussons Group and its prospects for 1984-85 remain dependent on next year's round of Nigerian import licensing.

However, the share price, up 7p yesterday at 140p, fully reflects these uncertainties. In the short term, there is little to excite but at this level there is a case for a prudent accumulation of the shares on a long-term view.

Peachey

Peachey Property Corporation looks set finally to shake off the slightly tarnished image that has clung to it since the days of the late Sir Eric Miller. Peachey intends to sell the last of its residential property portfolio over the next two years to

complete the transformation from a low-yielding residential property company to one set on income growth from the keen management of a commercial portfolio.

Reinvestment is the key to Peachey's future, with profits from its residential sales going to the purchase of retail and office property or into companies with portfolios showing potential through Peachey's management policies.

Peachey sold two tranches of residential property for more than £2m each last year and now has only 600 homes left, mostly in the south east and home counties. These will also be sold over the next two years, leaving a gap in the company's profits which it will try hard to close. Residential property now only accounts for £10m of the £121m portfolio.

The results for the year are above most brokers' predictions, with net asset value up to 304p per share from 269p. Predictions centred around the 290 figure. The property valuation carried out for the financial year saw a 10 per cent rise producing a surplus of £10m. This was an overall average, in fact the Carnaby Street properties acquired in June last year saw an increase above that level. Carnaby Street contributed £1m to the net rental income of £6.73m, a rise of 27 per cent on the year before. The company has also let its 40,000 sq ft office block, Standon House, in the City.

Peachey looks to the retail market and the potential of its Carnaby Street estate to provide rental growth in the next few years, something that will be essential once the trading from residential sales ceases.

Mr K. Knowles

The gilts market was saddened yesterday to learn of the death of Mr Keith Knowles, 55, formerly Union Discount's gilt trading manager.

Mr Knowles, who retired from Union on health grounds last December, was renowned throughout the gilt market for his charm and unfailing cheerfulness.

He joined Union from a small jobbing firm in 1966 and was known and trusted throughout the stockbroking community. He will be sadly missed.

Adwest

"We look forward to the present year with confidence"

F.V. Waller, Chairman



In his annual statement to shareholders Mr F.V. Waller, Chairman of Adwest Group, reports pre-tax profits of £8.5m compared with £6.5m for the previous year - an increase of 21.5%.

A total dividend for the year of 6.7p per share is recommended compared with the equivalent of 6.07p in 1983.

The improved results are due to increased volume, continued cost reduction and loss elimination programmes. Losses were reduced at Bowden France and this company is expected to be profitable in the current year.

In property development sales of houses have been very encouraging and construction is due to commence in 1985 of a local shopping centre as well as a further 60,000 sq. ft. of industrial units.

Mr Waller concludes his review: "We look forward to the present year with confidence although in certain industries there are signs that the improvement we have noted in the last year is slowing down. With our present strong cash position, we are free to continue our policy of investing in new businesses or acquiring established concerns. Our future planning tells us that the major capital investment in the development of the aerodrome is coming to an end, and there will be a positive cash flow from this source within the next few years."

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, are available from The Secretary, Adwest Group p.l.c., Reading RG5 4SN.

Adwest Group

AUTOMOTIVE, ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING PRODUCTS. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT.

TIER 1		TIER 2		TIER 3		TIER 4		TIER 5		TIER 6		TIER 7		TIER 8		TIER 9		TIER 10		TIER 11		TIER 12		TIER 13		TIER 14		TIER 15		TIER 16		TIER 17		TIER 18		TIER 19		TIER 20		TIER 21		TIER 22		TIER 23		TIER 24		TIER 25		TIER 26		TIER 27		TIER 28		TIER 29		TIER 30		TIER 31		TIER 32		TIER 33		TIER 34		TIER 35		TIER 36		TIER 37		TIER 38		TIER 39		TIER 40		TIER 41		TIER 42		TIER 43		TIER 44		TIER 45		TIER 46		TIER 47		TIER 48		TIER 49		TIER 50		TIER 51		TIER 52		TIER 53		TIER 54		TIER 55		TIER 56		TIER 57		TIER 58		TIER 59		TIER 60		TIER 61		TIER 62		TIER 63		TIER 64		TIER 65		TIER 66		TIER 67		TIER 68		TIER 69		TIER 70		TIER 71		TIER 72		TIER 73		TIER 74		TIER 75		TIER 76		TIER 77		TIER 78		TIER 79		TIER 80		TIER 81		TIER 82		TIER 83		TIER 84		TIER 85		TIER 86		TIER 87		TIER 88		TIER 89		TIER 90		TIER 91		TIER 92		TIER 93		TIER 94		TIER 95		TIER 96		TIER 97		TIER 98		TIER 99		TIER 100	
1	Adwest Group	2	Adwest Group	3	Adwest Group	4	Adwest Group	5	Adwest Group	6	Adwest Group	7	Adwest Group	8	Adwest Group	9	Adwest Group	10	Adwest Group	11	Adwest Group	12	Adwest Group	13	Adwest Group	14	Adwest Group	15	Adwest Group	16	Adwest Group	17	Adwest Group	18	Adwest Group	19	Adwest Group	20	Adwest Group	21	Adwest Group	22	Adwest Group	23	Adwest Group	24	Adwest Group	25	Adwest Group	26	Adwest Group	27	Adwest Group	28	Adwest Group	29	Adwest Group	30	Adwest Group	31	Adwest Group	32	Adwest Group	33	Adwest Group	34	Adwest Group	35	Adwest Group	36	Adwest Group	37	Adwest Group	38	Adwest Group	39	Adwest Group	40	Adwest Group	41	Adwest Group	42	Adwest Group	43	Adwest Group	44																																																																																																																	

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	INDUSTRIALS-Z					
2	Spencer (GW)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	TAT	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Victory	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Thermal Synd	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Wier	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Yac	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Six Hundred	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Valor	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Watson (R Kelvin)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Shah	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	DRAPERY AND STORES					
13	Raybeck	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Combined English	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Caslet (S)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Empire Stores	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Hellas	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Dewlin (J)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Dyson	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	James (Jewellers)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Detectables	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Ford (Marlin)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	BRIDGING AND ROADS					
24	Hiscock Johnson	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Costan	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Regent Brick	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Lam (J)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Edwin (John)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Marwood	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Hogg & Hill	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Lawrence (Water)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Marshall (Hafslav)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Couch (David)	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	BANKS DISCOUNT HP					
35	Nat West Bk	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Royal Bank of Scot	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Hill Samuel	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Cham J Kitchin	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Leeds	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Alps New Z	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	Brown Shipley	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Monster Averts	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	Barclays	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	Lon Sec Fin	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

SUN	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Tot

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E

SHORTS

1. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

2. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

3. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

4. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

5. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

6. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

7. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

8. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

9. 1.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

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ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

The miners' way of distribution

By Tim Congdon

How the pit strike has shaken Britain's indifference to big political questions

The British have never liked abstract economic or political ideas, and have tended to take their peaceful way of life for granted.

If there is anything to be said in favour of the miners' strike, it is that people have been shaken out of their indifference to large political questions and they have been made to think harder about the sources of Britain's past stability.

The dispute has also given new topicality to the old debate among economists about whether incomes are determined by power or productivity. Although the strike is ostensibly about the profit-and-loss position of uneconomic pits, it is in fact about the distribution of power in society.

The Government can only subsidize coal by taxing other people

Uneconomic pits can remain in production only with the aid of government subsidies. If it were to become accepted that uneconomic pits can survive indefinitely, government money would have to be made available on an ever increasing scale.

But there is no such thing as "government money". The government produces and sells nothing itself; it merely levies taxes and spends them. The only way that the government can subsidize miners is by taxing other people.

But why should other people tolerate this?

If they see the miners grabbing more by sheer bloody-

mindedness, what is to stop every union and every interest group being equally selfish and anti-social? If the Government rewards violence on one occasion, there is an incentive to violence in all future industrial disputes.

The result will be a society in which the organization of large and disruptive riots becomes the simplest means of acquiring wealth. The more vicious the riot and the more publicity it receives, the greater the bribe which the rest of the community will hand over for the sake of (temporary) peace and quiet.

This may sound exaggerated, but there are many countries where the sectoral distribution of income is determined by processes as perverse and despicable as these. In most of Africa, governments hold down food prices, impoverishing farmers, to prevent riots by the urban population.

Perhaps more interesting, because incomes are closer to European levels, are the many Latin American countries where access to cheap central bank credit is the recognized reward for deliberate and successful civil insubordination. The most pathetic case today is Argentina where "government money" is merely issued from the printing presses rather than covered by tax revenues, has lost all credibility and hyperinflation is an imminent prospect.

In these circumstances the connexion between input and output, between effort and reward, is severed completely. Income distribution is determined by power or, more accurately, by the relative effectiveness of the various gangsters who call themselves prime ministers, central bank governors, police chiefs and so on.

If the Government were to concede endless subsidies to the National Coal Board's uneconomic pits, Britain would have taken the first steps towards this sort of mess. Mr Scargill makes no secret that it is his intention to achieve just such an out-

come, presumably confident that after the proletarian revolution (or whatever) he would become head of the politburo and ensure that such gangsterism (relabelled "socialist planning") would be conducted on rational lines.

All this may sound far-fetched. But there is an influential strand in economic thought, essentially Marxist in origin, which claims that in every society - including advanced nations like Britain - income distribution depends on the bargaining strength of different groups and, more particularly, on the degree of union militancy.

In most of Africa governments hold down food prices to prevent riots

Set against this view is another line of argument, that wages and profits depend on the contribution that labour and capital make to the production process. This contribution is measured by the change in output attributable to a unit change in the amount of labour or capital employed (termed "marginal productivity").

The disagreements between the power and productivity theories of income distribution have a high political content. Marginal productivity economists are generally satisfied with the existing social order.

Private sector companies keep only profitable activities alive

Their point is that marginal productivity does identify and emphasize the connexion between input and output. They believe in supply and demand, and in most circumstances are in favour of closing down loss-making forms of production.

In a free market economy dominated by private property, loss-making production is

closed down without any special government action. Private sector companies keep only profitable activities in operation.

Not surprisingly, therefore, marginal productivity theorists tend to prefer private property to state ownership. Disputes between property-owners need to be settled within a sound legal framework and so they are also defenders of the rule of law. There is an obvious link with one of Mrs Thatcher's themes in her speech to the Conservative Party conference.

Economists who criticize the marginal productivity approach do so on two grounds. Their first objection is that the theory is an inaccurate description of the real world. Secondly, and more fundamentally, they think that the theory is used as an apology for an unfair and inequitable pattern of income distribution.

In some respects, these criticisms are difficult to resist. Many large fortunes are the result of inheritance, speculation and gambling. It is not clear that marginal productivity goes far to explaining the value of the Duke of Westminster's estate or is a clue to the successful pursuit of bingo.

But in the last few months the argument has been pushed too far. The rule of law, private property and the market economy are related, but it does not follow - as Mr Scargill seems to believe - that all lawyers are biased against people without property or, indeed, that they necessarily support the prevailing balance of power and influence between the Government, the NCB and the National Union of Mineworkers.

The most charitable, and probably not altogether misleading, characterization of his motives is that he thinks a different distribution of political power would lead to a more "socially just" distribution of material well-being.

But societies where political power is the main determinant of income distribution are not a good advertisement for Mr Scargill's case. The depressing lesson of so many countries in

Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe is that, once the rule of law is suspended, the distribution of incomes does not correspond more closely to the canons of "social justice". Instead, it becomes more arbitrary, more unfair and, quite often, more unequal.

The market economy has its problems. Perhaps market forces are impersonal and harsh, and perhaps the Duke of Westminster does not deserve to be so wealthy. But at least in a market economy most people are paid on the basis that there is a demand for what they produce and that, if they produce more, they will be paid more.

Is there any social justice in relating incomes to the aggressiveness of trade union leaders? Should an individual benefit because he belongs to the most violent, noisy and powerful trade union? And does not the unhappy experience of numerous developing countries indicate that the most violent and powerful trade union is ultimately the army?

Is there justice in relating incomes to trade union aggressiveness?

At Brighton last week, there were occasional references to great Conservative thinkers from the past. The Third Marquess of Salisbury, prime minister from 1886 to 1892 and again from 1895 to 1902, has never been a favourite in the pantheon, but this year he ought to have been.

In his famous essay on "Disintegration" published in the *Quarterly Review* of 1883, he suggested that "the broad distinction between a civilized and uncivilized community is this - that in a civilized community individuals or bodies of men who quarrel submit their difference to an arbitrator, while in a savage state they fight it out".

The remark is as relevant today as it was a hundred years ago.

The author is economics partner at stockbrokers L. Messel & Co.

APPOINTMENTS

Birkin steps up at RTZ

Rio Tinto Zinc-Corporation: Mr J. D. Birkin, deputy chief executive, becomes deputy chairman and chief executive from April 1, 1985.

Burnham Speciality Chemicals: Dr Brian Ridgwell joins the board as chief executive of its coatings division. He takes over from Mr Toby Green who has retired.

Canvermoor: Mr R. G. Newberry and Mr K. C. Roberts becomes non-executive directors.

Baronsmead Associates: Mr Anthony Shoebridge joins the board.

Feedex Agricultural Industries: Mr John Robson becomes managing director.

Stornö: Mr L. A. Edwards, chairman, takes over as managing director from Mr Bernard Flashman who becomes responsible to Mr Edwards for special assignments. Mr Björn Lindgren has been named technical and operations director.

Scottish Daily Record & Sunday Mail: Mr Colin McCatchie becomes circulation director and Mr Gordon B. Tarris has been appointed as advertisement director.

Liberty Life Group: Mr J. M. Middlemas leaves the partnership of Touche Ross & Co on December 31, to take up a senior appointment with the Liberty Life Group. He becomes an executive director of Liberty Holdings.

Mono Pumps (UK): Mr K. W. Boddington has been appointed managing director.

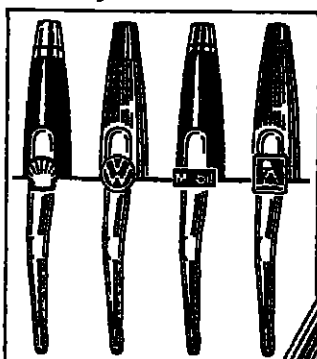
Midland Bank: Mr Alan Eastwood, former chief inspector, Midland Bank, has been appointed regional director, East Midlands. He succeeds Mr John Roberts, who becomes chief executive, Northern Bank.

George Wimpey: Mr A. M. Coane retires as managing director Wimpey Construction United Kingdom at the end of the year. Mr J. A. Dwyer, a director of the company, succeeds him, and retains his responsibilities as chairman of Wimpey Asphall.

Baker & McKenzie: Mr Michael Carr and Mr Michael Smith have been admitted to the partnership.

Brownlee: Mr W. David P. Walker joins the board.

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THE TIMES 1000

1983/84

The World's Top Companies

Full statistical details and addresses: UK, Europe, USA, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc. From bookshops at £17.50 or £19.00 (inc. postage & packing) from Times Books Ltd., 16 Golden Square, London, W1.

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Highlights of the year ended 29th June 1984

Profits

Continuation of improving trend. Profits before tax of £2,762,100 (1983 - £412,900). Leather turnover up 10% in value with no increase in volume. Earnings per share 21.0p (1983 - 3.6p).

Dividend

The Board recommend that a final dividend of 4.0p be paid.

Gearing

The Group balance sheet greatly improved through profits and share issue. Net assets of £12 million and gearing down to 36%.

Turkey

Turkish Government have approved formation of wholly owned subsidiary with share capital of £1 million and a small highly qualified management team has been engaged. Ready to trade in lamb meat and skins, exporting the meat largely to Middle Eastern countries.

"The current financial year has opened well helped by the favourable exchange rates."

Ian Morrow, Chairman

STRONG & FISHER (HOLDINGS) p.l.c., Rushden, Northamptonshire NN10 9XQ

Japanese pension funds 'to invest \$100m overseas'

From Philip Robinson, New York

Japanese pension fund managers are poised to invest \$100m (£83.3m) in stocks and shares outside their home market, according to a Connecticut research group specializing in international money flows.

InterSec, which has been tracking pension fund assets around the world, says that although the Japanese have expanded their manufacturing and physical presence internationally, their investment has been confined to the home market.

Mr Malcolm Mitchell, InterSec vice-president, thinks that it is about to change. He says: "Japan portfolio managers are beginning to come up against some performance pressure."

There are American companies already eyeing an unknown amount of pension fund assets and promising to get better returns using international investment. And portfolio managers are looking abroad.

Few official figures are available, but Mr Mitchell estimates that Japanese pension funds assets stand at \$500 billion and could be growing rapidly to \$1,000 billion.

Mr Mitchell added: "even if they are only putting 10 per cent of that abroad, it adds up to a huge pool of money."

Last year J P Morgan and Company, through its Morgan Guaranty subsidiary, agreed in principle to launch a joint venture with the Japanese finance house, Momura Securities.

An informal approach for approval was turned down by the Japanese government last May.

The Japanese ministry of finance effectively banned links between securities houses, but it

said that "qualified foreign banks" may be allowed to link with Japanese banks of similar status.

The government has promised a definition by the end of this year which foreign banks may be eligible. No further statement has yet been made.

The appetite of US banks for links with Japanese houses is huge. There are reports that agreements in principle exist between Citibank and Daiwa; Chemical Bank and Yamaichi Securities; and Bank of America and Nikko Securities.

InterSec estimates that in less than eight years, the amount of pension fund assets invested outside home markets, they call it cross-border trading, will top \$500 billion.

US pension funds, cross-border trading has grown sharply since 1979. Then the figure was \$1.8 billion. At the end of last year it reached \$11.7 billion. This year the figure has risen to \$15 billion so far and looks likely to end the year at \$17 or \$18 billion.

Tokyo, which takes the main share of the Japanese home investment so far, also accounts for almost half the cross-border trading money.

The growth in foreign investment by US companies may be hit by the cutback many are making in their pension contributions.

A study by Johnson & Higgins, a New York-based actuary and insurance broker, published in *The Wall Street Journal* shows some companies are reducing the amounts put into their pension funds, while others are suspending payments for several years.

Media group pays £6.4m for Gordon & Gotch

By Alison Eadie

The Herald & Weekly Times, an Australian newspaper and television group, has made a £6.4m agreed bid for Gordon & Gotch Holdings, the UK computer services and publications exporting group, through HWT's UK subsidiary, Falconwell.

The offer is 140p cash per share or a loan note alternative. Before the bid was announced, Gordon & Gotch's share price was 125p, but rose to close at 140p.

Gordon & Gotch was facing strong pressure to reduce the prices of its exporting books and periodicals to its two main customers and shareholders, Gordon & Gotch Ltd of Australia, which holds 19.92 per cent of the UK company, and CNA Gallo of South Africa, which has a smaller stake, have told G&G UK they will only continue trading with the company after next April 1, if they receive improved trading terms.

The new rates for freight and packaging have not been fixed, but they will make a significant difference to G&G UK's profits and make the exporting business only marginally profitable.

G&G Australia and CNA Gallo have two representatives each on the seven member board, but the four have taken no part in the board's discussion of the offer.

Both the two major shareholders and McPhersons Finance have agreed to the £6.4m bid. They will only accept the offer if G&G UK's 55.17 per cent of G&G UK's equity is sold.

The independent directors, who hold 0.04 per cent of G&G UK, will accept the offer.

HWT, which already owns 25.54 per cent of G&G Australia, will increase its holdings to 35.54 per cent.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **BREWMAKER**: Six months to July 31 interim dividend 0.3p (nil). (Figures in £000). Turnover 3,580 (2,224). Pre-tax profit 226 (201). Tax 103.5 (2). Earnings per share 0.7 (1.3p).

● **WALTER LAWRENCE**: Six months to June 30. Dividend 3p (same). (Figures in £000). Turnover 55,341 (38,282). Pre-tax profit 875 (64). Earnings per share 1.3p (14.3p). The chairman is confident the results for the year will prove satisfactory. Shares 218 up 2.

● **FEB INTERNATIONAL**: Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 0.85p. (Figures in £000). Turnover 1,162 (1,124). Pre-tax profit 457 (405) after depreciation 249 (203) and pension fund contributions 96 (100). Tax 213 (183). Earnings per share 3.56p (3.25p). Shares unchanged at 105p.

● **HARRISON AND CROSFIELD**: Six months to June 30. Interim 4.5p (4p on old capital). Figures in £m. Turnover 677 (507). Pre-tax profit 39.2 (21.3) after interest 6.2 (4). Tax 17.6 (10.4). Minorities 0.3 (0.2). Earnings per share 17.5p (8.5p) (adjusted). Breakdown at divisional profits (including group share of related companies). Plantations 20.9 (6.2). Chemicals and industrial 10.1 (5.7). Timber and building supplies 6.2 (6.0). General trading 4.2 (2.6). Finance 3.7 (4.6). Property disposals 0.3 (0.2). Group profit before interest payable and tax 45.4 (25.3). Shares 425 down 7.

● **ALR CALL**: Six months to June 30. Interim 1.85p (same), payable on November 16. (Figures in £000). Turnover 14,598 (8,573). Pre-tax profit 653 (638). Tax 159 (327). Earnings per share 11.12p (11.12p). Minorities nil (debt 3). Earnings per share 9.07p (7.99p). Shares 413 down 20.

● **DUDLEY IRON & STEEL CO**: The joint receivers and managers, Mr Ken Jones and the Michael Hore, of the chartered accountants firm of Robson Rhodes, have sold the business and assets of the company to Birmingham based J. Seville Gordon Group. Completion has taken place within three weeks thus preserving the most of jobs at Dudley.

● **CRADLEY PRINT**: Final results for the year to June 30. Dividend 11.9 per cent (10.5 per cent). (Figures in £000). Turnover 6948 (5333). Pre-tax profit 520 (930). Tax 12 (497). Extraordinary credit 15 (nil). Earnings per share 3.2p (4p).

● **HUNTING PETROLEUM SERVICES**: Six months to June 30. Interim 2.25p (same) payable on November 26. (Figures in £000). Turnover 115,677 (112,558). Group trading profit 1,429 (2,807) after associated companies' loss (profit) 334. Tax 668 (1,331). Minorities 425 (481). Earnings per share basic 2.25p (16.89p) and fully diluted 2.86p (16.46p). Shares 125 down 20.

● **FIVE OAKS INVESTMENTS**: No ordinary dividend (nil) for the year to June 30. (Figures in £000). Group turnover 2,912 (4,685). Pre-tax profit 152 (156). Tax 3 (3). Extraordinary credit nil (18). Earnings per share 2.65p (loss 3.6p). Net asset value per share has increased by more than 45 per cent and the company is now on a firm basis for the future.

Base Lending Rates

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C. Hoare & Co	10 7/8%
Lloyds Bank	10 7/8%
Midland Bank	10 7/8%
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Citibank NA	10 7/8%

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Minister failed to make due inquiry

Regina v Secretary of State for Transport, Ex parte Philippine Airlines Inc

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Dillon

(Reasons delivered October 16)

The Secretary of State of Transport, when exercising his powers under article 59 of the Air Navigation Order (SI 1980 No 1963) which gave him power severely to curtail the operations of an airline, had to give that airline an opportunity of answering any allegations made against him since such an opportunity was essential for the "due inquiry" required by article 59.

As no such opportunity was afforded to Philippine Airlines Inc (PAL) when the secretary of state decided that their operating permit for flights between Manila and London should be varied from three times a week to two his decision was vitiated by the absence of due inquiry.

The Court of Appeal gave their reasons for allowing, on July 24, Lord Justice Dillon dissenting, an appeal by PAL from the refusal by Mr Justice McNeill of their application for an order quashing the secretary of state's decision permanently to vary the airline's operating permit dated June 18, 1981, and refusing a declaration that the variation was ultra vires the powers of the secretary of state and/or invalid.

Mr Denis Henry, QC and Mr Bruce Coles for the airline; Mr David Donaldson, QC and Mr Stephen Aitchison for the secretary of state.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that on June 18, 1981 the secretary of state pursuant to article 80 of the Air Navigation Order 1980 granted permission to PAL to operate three services a week between Manila and London in each direction. All through 1981 and 1982 PAL only operated two services a week.

During 1982-1983 the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys carried out a survey of PAL's traffic figures. It was done by a sampling method.

As a way of finding out where PAL's passengers arriving at Gatwick had come from it might have been adequate, but as a way of finding out what was the pattern of traffic on PAL's Manila-London route it was inadequate because it did not reveal how much traffic was taken on and put down at Manila (known in the airline business as third and fourth freedom traffic) and what traffic was picked up on route from Manila without reaching London (fifth freedom traffic).

The samples did reveal that PAL were carrying a substantial number of passengers who had started their journeys in Australia, New Zealand and Hongkong. If those passengers had at Manila changed from one incoming plane to a London-bound one they would have been sixth freedom traffic, but if they had stayed in Manila for one or more nights they would have counted as third and fourth freedom traffic.

In June 1983 the International Aviation Directorate of the Department of Transport (the directorate) said the PAL's services appeared to be excessive in terms of article 6(3) of the Air Services Agreement (ASA).

That provided that passenger capacity should be related to (a) traffic requirements to and from the territory of the contracting party which had designated the airline; (b) traffic requirements of the areas through which the airline passed, after taking account of other transport services established by airlines of the states comprising the area; and (c) the requirements of through airline operations.

The directorate did not seem to have appreciated before spring 1984 that the sampling figures were incapable of showing whether PAL's services conformed with article 6(3).

In autumn 1983 PAL decided to increase their Manila-London services to three a week for summer 1984.

In December 1983 the directorate learned of PAL's plan. In January 1984 the directorate alleged to the Philippine Civil Aeronautics Board (PCAB) that PAL had been operating in violation of article 6(3) of the ASA and condition 4(h) of their permit.

What was disturbing the directorate was sixth-freedom traffic originating in Australia. Figures were produced which seemed to have resulted from the sampling procedure. It was said that HM Government could not grant PAL permission to operate a third service.

The PCAB did not accept the complaints made against PAL. By letter of January 31, the directorate gave notice that PAL's existing operating permit would be revoked from March 1984 and revised permit for two services a week would be issued. The reason was that PAL were operating in contravention of the ASA.

At the end of February PAL's solicitors asked the secretary of state to withdraw the revocation of PAL's permit. The directorate, still relying on the sampling figures and convinced of the soundness of their complaints, advised the secretary of state to vary provisionally PAL's existing permit to confine them to two services a week. A decision letter to that effect was sent to PAL's London office.

PAL applied for judicial review. Mr Justice McNeill who heard the application on April 12, 1984, adjudged (*The Times* April 24) that the secretary of state's provisional variation of PAL's permit should be quashed on the ground that he had failed to recognize as fundamental the question whether or not the ASA imposed any obligations on PAL under UK domestic law for the purposes of the 1980 Order and, in failing to recognize the question, failed to consider it.

In his Lordship's judgment the provisional variation could have been quashed on another ground, namely, that in relying on imperfect figures which were inaccurate and unreliable the secretary of state had taken into account facts which ought not to have been taken into account.

On May 11, 1984 the secretary of state made another provisional variation in the same terms as the one which had been quashed. In his decision letter he set out the material he had taken into account which seemed still to have included the inaccurate and unreliable figures PAL applied for judicial review of that decision which Mr Justice McNeill refused on June 1 PAL appealed to the Court of Appeal.

When the appeal was called on July 23 the court was informed that the secretary of state had decided

permanently to vary PAL's permit to two services a week but had desisted from doing so out of courtesy to the court. He invited the court to deliver an advisory judgment, but the court declined.

After a short adjournment the court was informed that the secretary of state had made the permanent variation, that PAL had unsuccessfully applied to Mr Justice McNeill for judicial review, that with the consent of both parties the judge had waived all time requirements and that the appeal against the permanent variation could be heard forthwith. The court decided to hear the appeal.

In his decision letter dated July 23 the secretary of state said that he had completed his inquiry into the question whether he should permanently vary PAL's operating permit. He had had before him the relevant correspondence, the documents relating to the consultations held under the ASA and those in the court proceedings.

He had formed the view that the pattern of traffic on the London-Manila service operated by PAL involved the carriage of a substantial quantity of traffic not truly originating from or destined for Manila and that the quantity of traffic originating from or destined for Manila was not justifiable in the additional capacity beyond the two frequencies PAL had operated.

In reaching that view he had fully considered the statistical material and the representations made thereon in the court proceedings. Further it was his view that the pattern of traffic on PAL's service was not in conformity with that envisaged in article 6(3) of the ASA.

PAL appealed on three grounds: first, that the secretary of state had failed to comply with article 59(1) of the 1980 Order in that he had permanently varied the permit without making "due inquiry"; second, that on the evidence available no secretary of state could reasonably have found that there were sufficient grounds for variation; and third, even if the secretary of state had been entitled to make the variation, he had acted unfairly in failing to give PAL a reasonable time in which to make arrangements for winding up the service they had planned.

While Mr Henry was making his submissions, Mr Donaldson learned that in the course of the discussions referred to in the decision letter PAL had produced what seemed to be full and accurate traffic figures together with figures showing the kind of fares paid by passengers passing through Manila from or to Australia.

Those new figures showed that all the time PAL had been running the Manila-London service, more than half the traffic had originated from or had been destined for the Philippines and a substantial proportion of that traffic, even if one third, had been taken up by passengers from the areas through which PAL's services had passed but without reaching London.

About three-quarters of PAL's traffic, in his Lordship's judgment, was clearly in conformity with what was envisaged in article 6(3).

The revised and detailed figures produced by PAL showed for the first time what was the proportion of transit traffic in a whole which had originated and how much of it was made up by passengers paying promotional fares and to whom PAL had unrestricted access.

The secretary of state thought it was too large a proportion of Manila he was justified in being of that opinion; but in basing his decision on that ground, he was looking at the issue from a different standpoint from that which he had taken up when making his provisional variations. He did not tell PAL what he had in mind and gave them no opportunity of commenting on the traffic pattern which the revised figures revealed.

Mr Henry submitted that he made his decision with the due inquiry as required by article 59(1) of the 1980 Order.

What was "due inquiry"? The inquiry might take many forms depending on the nature of the case; but whatever form it took it had to be fair. Article 59(1) gave the secretary of state power severely to curtail the operations of an airline.

He had to have sufficient grounds for exercising his powers. He could not know if he had sufficient grounds if he did not give the airline an opportunity of answering any allegations. That opportunity of answering was essential for a "due inquiry" under article 59(1).

Such an opportunity was not afforded to PAL when the secretary of state decided that their permit should be varied because in his opinion the traffic on the London-Manila route involved the carriage of a substantial quantity of traffic not truly originating from or destined for Manila.

It was particularly important that PAL should have been given an opportunity of commenting on the secretary of state's new approach since his first one had been misconceived. His omission was likely to create a suspicion that he was finding new reasons for supporting an earlier decision which had been based on faulty grounds.

In his Lordship's judgment the absence of "due inquiry" before making the permanent variations vitiated the decision of July 23, 1984.

Lord Justice Griffiths delivered a judgment concurring with Lord Justice Lawton.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON, dissenting, said that the permanent variation of PAL's operating permit effected by the secretary of state could, under article 59(1) of the 1980 Order only be made by the secretary of state "after due inquiry" and "on sufficient ground being shown to (his) satisfaction".

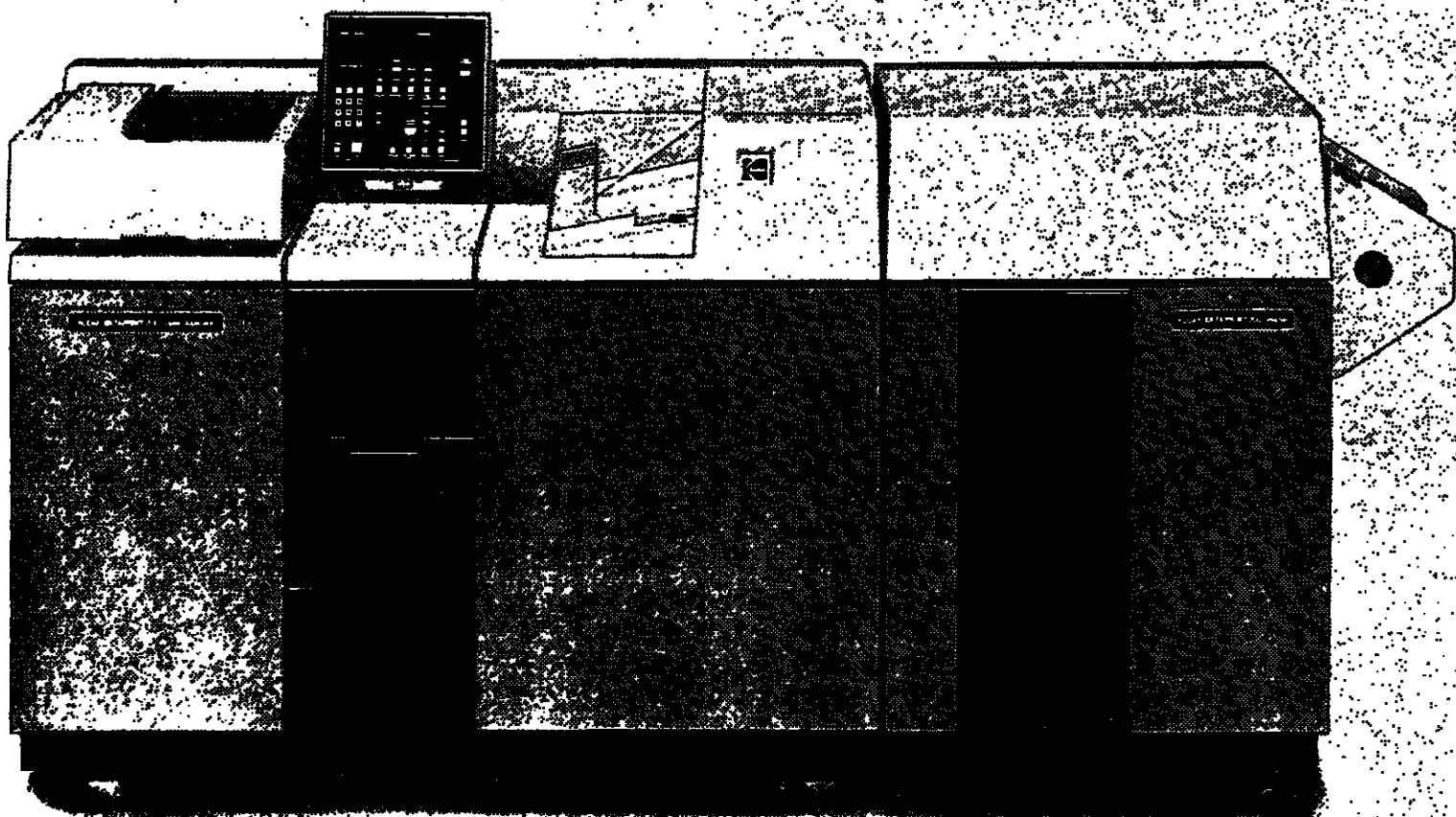
It had been suggested that the secretary of state had not made "due inquiry". His Lordship was unable to accept that.

It became clear during the hearing that the secretary of state had obtained from PAL detailed figures of the extent of the sixth freedom traffic carried by PAL (in either direction) between Manila and each of the intermediate stops on the Manila-London route. That was the one gap in the picture which was now complete.

His Lordship could not think that there was any further inquiry which the secretary of state ought to have made or any further act which ought to have been taken.

He would dismiss the appeal. Solicitors: Slaughter, May, Treasury Solicitor.

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RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

An almshouse for the not-so-poor

An almshouse for the not-so-poor at Ridge, a village between Barnet and St Albans, is for sale at £215,000 through Simpsons of Chequer Street, St Albans. The house, Orchard Mead, believed to be one of Sir Gilbert Scott's first commissions, was built in 1830 of brick and flint with a slate roof and leaded-light windows. Originally a terrace of five almshouses, it was converted to a single residence in 1950 and is set in a conservation area. It has three reception rooms, six bedrooms, two bathrooms and a substantial garden with a double garage.

Jackie Kilmer, authoress of novels that almost invariably find their way into the hands of the not-so-poor, is selling her five-bedroom house in Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood. The house, which has a summer, gold fittings at the bathrooms and extensive gardens, is expected to fetch about £425,000 through Bagnall of Park Road, Regent's Park.

Kew-on-Thames

Zaphyrus House, a riverside house at Strand-on-the-Green near Kew Bridge, is for sale through Chestertons of Kensington High Street, London W8, who are asking for offers over £450,000. It began as two cottages in the early 1700s but two centuries in the end of the century were converted into a single dwelling, bought in 1797 by Anne Marie Zachary.

Accommodation in this house, situated in a conservation area, includes a principal bedroom and bathroom, five further bedrooms and two bathrooms, three reception rooms, a self-contained one-bedroom flat, and a walled garden.

St Mary's, Bramber, near Stroud, one of the finest late fifteenth century timber-framed buildings in Sussex, is on the market after the sale of the National Butterfly Museum which was housed there. The Grade I listed house, built in the 1470s, has five bedrooms, large reception rooms and a three-bedroom flat. Strutt and Parker's Lewes office are asking for offers over £150,000.

How gardens grow

Gardens are growing smaller as more people demand one. According to a recent survey, 66 per cent of adults have access to a garden, but one in five is less than 200 square feet and fewer than one quarter are more than 2,000 square feet. At the same time, the sale of power tools to tend gardens continues to increase and the result of that is more leisure time. This is reflected in the growth of garden furniture, which is expected to reach £50m in 1984. The survey shows that 42 per cent of homes own a patio set, the same proportion have a sun lounger, 39 per cent have folding garden chairs and 29 per cent have upholstered garden chairs, while 21 per cent have a hammock and 20 per cent a garden umbrella.



In the 1850s, Lord Barrington and his wife returned from their honeymoon in Switzerland determined to build a replica of the chalet in which they stayed. Swiss Cottage, Northford, Shrotonham, Oxfordshire, was the result and is now for sale through Knight Frank and Rutley's Hungerford office, which is seeking offers around £65,000. The cottage, which became a playhouse for the Barrington children, has four bedrooms and two reception rooms and requires modernization. The brick-built cottage, faced with ornamental rough-cut timber with a thatched roof, has about three-quarters of an acre of land, with possible planning consent for a single dwelling.

Right time, right place

The search for the best time to sell your house is a tempting but elusive goal, particularly since the best time to sell - whenever it is - is probably not the best time to buy.

One possible answer to the search, however, comes from Tim Blinkin, director of the York office of Jackson-Stops and Staff. His conclusion is that for many people wishing to sell their house, the time to act is now. On the premise that the buyer of a house costing £60,000 to £120,000 is likely to be a married man moving to a new job, he will want to ensure that his children are in their new schools at the start of the academic year and will therefore aim to complete his purchase by August. So he will want to have exchanged contracts in May/June, having agreed terms in May or June, and started looking in February or March.

This progression coincides with the acknowledged prime time for selling - March to June, and Mr Blinkin says in that case, the illustrated details of the property will need to be prepared for the autumn while there are leaves on the trees and blue skies to provide suitably flattering photographs. And to be honest, September and October are good months to call in your agent with a view to a sale next year. We tend to be quieter than in the hectic spring months, and are glad of the extra time to make a thorough job of setting up a sale.

This must be the season for giving advice, because Mr Peter Marwick of Savills is offering suggestions for "the

perfect purchaser". He is one who is able to proceed, either with cash-in-hand or a signed contract on the sale of his existing property, but unfortunately for estate agents he does not often materialize.

Headlines buyers to work out how much they can afford, not forgetting fees for removal, lawyers and estate agents and then decide where to live. That seems obvious, but Mr Marwick adds: "It is surprising the number of prospective purchasers who are apparently willing to spend time and money inspecting homes in areas which they subsequently decide are too far from their place of employment or from schools, bus services and other essential amenities."

A recent prospective buyer told Savills he wanted a property between Norfolk, Ipswich, and Bury St Edmunds to be within reach of his work. "We later learned that he had purchased a house in North Wales," a Savills executive said. "We are still wondering where he works."

More seriously, Mr Marwick advises against over-ambition. Remember older properties need more maintenance, that an acre of garden needs a lot of work, that if you want a rural home do not expect all the main services and that if you want all the services on your doorstep, expect to hear traffic noise. Unfortunately, like the perfect purchase, the perfect property seldom exists.

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

CHOICE

The House of Fame, With Martin Jarvis as Chaucer. Music by Michael Berkeley. 1. The Wakeful

11.00 Shura Cherkassky: piano recital from Studio 7, Manchester.

Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6; Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in Fugue in E minor Op 35 No 1; Stravinsky's Three movements from Petruschka; Darius Milhaud's Petruschka; Maurice Strakosky's grassie; Johann Strauss the younger's (transcribed Godefrey) Wine, Woman and Song.

11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

4.00 am Colin Barry 5.30 Roy McKee
6.30 Gary Davies 8.00 Radio 2 Breakfast
10.00 Jimmy Young 12.00 pm Steve Jones introducing 1.05 Sports Desk 2.00 Sports Desk 3.00 Sports Desk 3.05, 3.55 Sports Desk 3.59 Music On The Move
4.00 Martin Stanford introducing 4.05, 4.05 Sports Desk 6.00 John Peel
6.30 Sports Desk 6.30 Sports Desk 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF Only)
7.30 International Soccer Special. Live coverage from Radio City, London between England and Finland 10.00 The Golden Years. Presented by Alan Keith
10.30 Hi-Fi Record says Thanks for the Memory 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight)
1.00 Bit Records presents Nightshift
3.00 Saturday Night Takeaway Show
3.30-4.00 Forbes Robinson Sign

Radio 1

6.00 am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read
9.00 Simon Bates 12.00 pm Gary Davies
including 12.30 Newswatch 2.20 Steve Wright
3.00 Simon Bates including 3.55 Newsbeat 7.30 Janice Long 10.00-12.00 am John Peel/Hifi/Radios 1 & 2
Coverage from Radio 1 includes reports on Several Occasions. Andre Previn presents a selection of stage and screen plays. 8.30 Romantic Songs: Marjorie Whithouse introduces 8.55 The Music of John Ford and his Orchestra 9.15 Listen To The Band. Charlie Chester with brass and music 9.30 8.55-9.15 The World Today
9.30 Wm Radin 11.00-4.00 am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsweek 6.30 Omnibus 7.00 World News 7.05 Twenty-Four Hours Report
On Religion 7.45 That's That 8.00 World News 8.05 The World This Week
8.30 Talking About Myself 8.55 World News 9.00 View of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 The Broadsheet of Times 10.00 Newsweek 10.05 With Respect.
America 10.30 World News 10.50 News about Britain 11.15 Letter From Shanghai 11.30 Britain 12.00 Radio Newsweek 12.15 The World Today 12.30 The Facts of Life 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.05 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Traveler's Tales 2.00-2.30 The World This Week 2.30 Radio Newsweek 2.35 Incredible Plaudits 3.30 Dad's Army 4.00 World News 4.05 Country 4.15 The World This Week 4.30 World News 4.35 Twenty-Four Hours 5.00 Newsweek 5.05 International Sports Summary 5.30 Networks UK 5.15 international sports report 10.00 World News 10.05 The World Today 10.15 Newsweek 10.20 Financial Markets 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.05 Commentary 11.15 Letter From Shanghai 11.30 Top Ten 12.00 World News 12.05 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsweek 12.30 Dad's Army 1.00 Newsweek 1.05 The World Today 1.30 Networks UK 1.40 Book Choice 1.45 Monitor 2.00 World News 2.05 Review of the British Press 2.10 Networks UK 2.15 The World Today 3.00 World News 3.05 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 A New Order For Europe 3.45 Human Rights 3.55 World News 4.05 Reflections 4.05 World News 4.09 Twenty-Four Hours 4.45 The World Today

All times in GMT

GRANPAPA As London except:
12.30-1.00 News.
1.10-1.20 News.
1.20-1.30 Nature of Things.
6.00-6.35 North Toronto.
6.35-7.00 Scoopsport.
12.00 News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except:
1.20pm-1.30pm News and
Lookaround.
1.25-1.35 The World Today jobs are.
6.00 News.
6.02 Crossroads.
6.25-7.00 Northern Life.
11.40 That Girl.
12.00 Saying Sorry. Closedown.

ULSTER As London except:
1.20pm-1.30pm Lunchtime.
6.00-6.40 Once upon a Time.
6.30-6.55 Good Evening Ulster.
11.40 Lawman.
12.05am News. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except:
12.30pm-1.00 Look Who's Talking.
1.20 News.
1.30-2.30 The World Today.
6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast.
11.40 Portrait of a Legend.
12.10am Closedown.

TVS As London except:
12.00pm News.
1.32 That's my day.
2.02-2.30 Afternoon Club.
3.00 Afternoon Today.
3.27-4.00 The World Today Road.
6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast.
11.40 That's Hollywood.
12.10am Company. Closedown.

1215NH/247M: VHF: 90-92.5; Radio 4: London 1458NH/246M: VHF: 94.9; World

[illegible]

Dr Runcie speaks to Brittan on race fear

By Clifford Longley

A Church of England deputation led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, saw Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, yesterday to tell him that the British Nationality Act was having an adverse effect on race relations.

Also yesterday, a Roman Catholic report criticized what it said was insufficient awareness of the implications of a multi-racial society within the church, and proposed Roman Catholic sponsorship for an experimental "multi-faith" school.

The Anglican visit to the Home Office followed a motion passed by the general synod last February, which was part of the continuing campaign by churchmen against the Act.

Dr Runcie told the Home Secretary that the church was concerned at the effect of the Act on families and individuals, and he outlined steps the Government might take to alleviate those difficulties. Mr Brittan replied explaining what had already been done in those respects, mentioning an internal Home Office review which had aired some criticisms. The church deputation acknowledged that the Home Office was looking for improvements.

Dr Runcie said afterwards that Mr Brittan had offered to let church representatives visit the immigration service at Heathrow and other centres to see it at work.

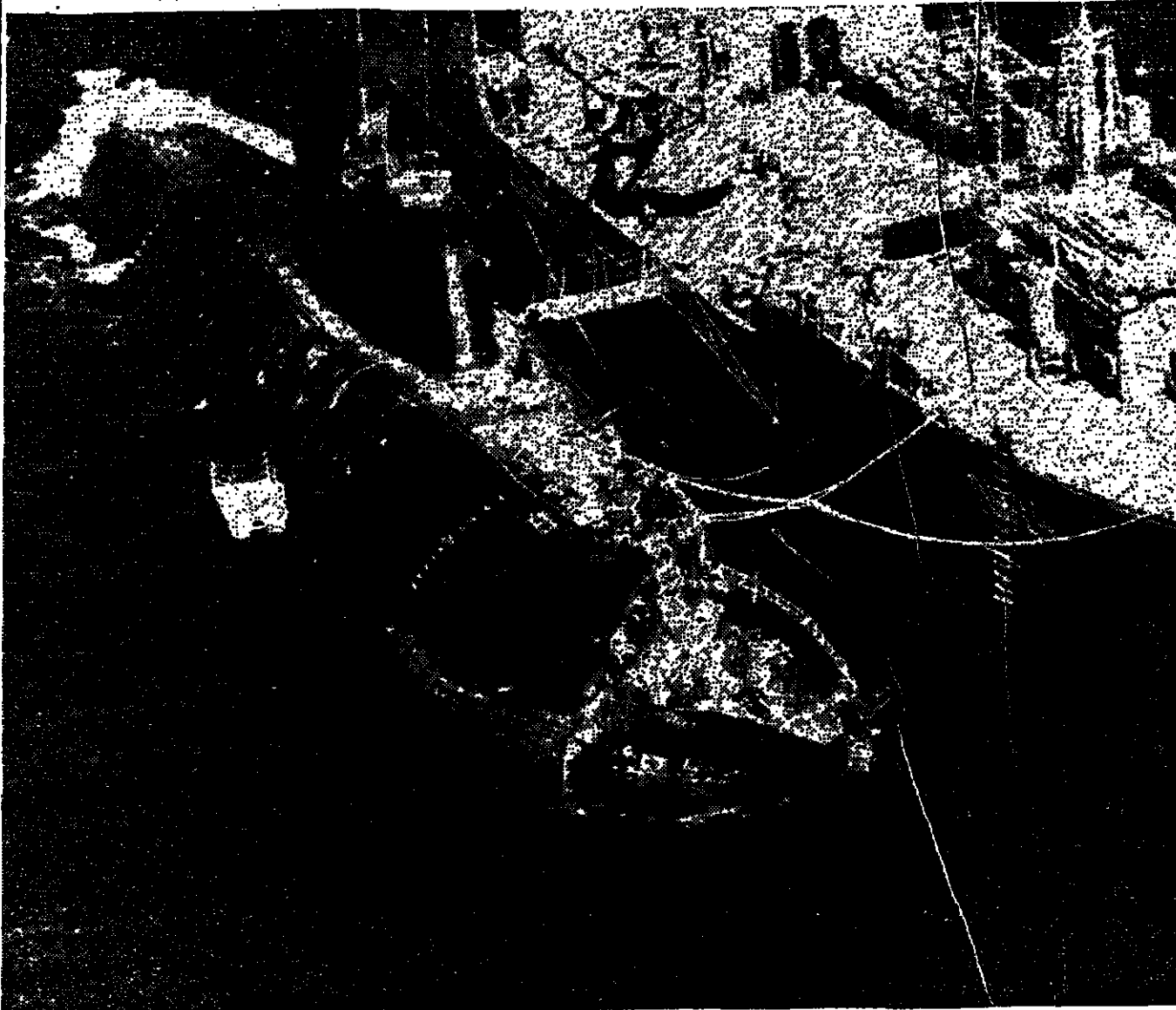
The report of a working party on Roman Catholic education in a multi-racial society concluded, after a survey of 50 schools, that little was being done in predominantly white schools to educate children against racial prejudice.

The four seminaries visited lacked an explicit commitment to training priests for coping with a racially and culturally diverse society, the working party said, although it added that two had addressed the question of non-Christian religions seriously.

Some students from overseas at those colleges had complained that they were made to feel that they were outsiders, and the working party asked seminary authorities to look at themselves critically in the light of such comments.

*Learning from Diversity: Catholic Media Office, 39 Eccleston Square, SW1: £5.75.

Soviet submarine under repair



Collision victim: The Soviet nuclear submarine, her bows badly damaged, awaits repair work at Hammamet, Tunisia.

The full extent of the damage caused to a Soviet nuclear submarine in a recent collision in the Straits of Gibraltar is shown in a new photograph of the boat undergoing emergency repairs in the Mediterranean.

The collision between the Victor I class nuclear attack submarine and a Soviet cargo ship has caused a dispute between Spain and the Soviet Union. The Spanish Government wants to know why the submarine passed through the straits under water, contrary to the Geneva Convention of 1958 which insists all vessels there should travel on the surface.

The British magazine *Jane's Defence Weekly*, has acquired a photograph of the submarine being repaired in Hammamet, Tunisia.

She was probably travelling very close to the Soviet surface vessel when they collided, moving in her "noise shadow" to make sonar detection difficult.

Tebbit talks of bomb 'horror'

Continued from page 1

"pie" has been used to describe his manner as he recovers from the injuries and shock he sustained. But that did not apply yesterday. He did not appear dispirited, and had rare flashes of humour, but it was apparent that the worry over the injuries of his wife weighed heavily on him.

He said: "I have got several broken ribs. I am sure somebody knows how many, but I'm not bothered to count. They have been quite painful, however, and I have got a deep cut on my left side.

It is a bit slow to heal, because you cannot just bandage it up. I simply have to sit here and ooze. But overall I am not in too much pain."

Mr Tebbit occasionally had

to sip from a glass of water as he spoke with a slightly shaky, croaking voice.

"I never thought that last Tuesday night, when in a speech I referred to the National Health Service as the lynchpin in action supporting me and all the others who were hurt."

Mr Tebbit, who makes daily visits to his wife, was asked when he was likely to be back in action at the department. "I partly depends how Margaret gets on," he said. "She is pretty cheerful considering the circumstances. The doctors tell me it will be several weeks before we know to what extent she will recover or remain handicapped. It is just something where there is no point in even speculating."

He paid tribute to the police, firemen and other emergency

services who rescued him and the others who were trapped. "They are marvellous people and it reminds me again how, when you have an emergency, everybody pulls together. He also praised the work of all the hospital staff.

In a message to his constituents in Chingford, Mr Tebbit said he would be unable to respond to their letters to him before the explosion because they had been lost in the rubble. "But if it was important then I suggest they should write again."

The rule set before I was admitted was that I must not question Mr Tebbit at all about the actual explosion and his thoughts and feelings while he was trapped. And it was plain, from his demeanour that he wanted to keep away from the subject.

Mob of 50 attacked woman sergeant

Continued from page 1

Police said that up to 300 people had been trying to take coal, and 19 of them are to appear before Barnsley magistrates tomorrow. Police were stoned and barricades erected across approach roads to the colliery, but the real trouble began early next morning and yesterday south Yorkshire police issued their timetable of the main trouble.

Monday:
7 am: Lorries loading coal at the colliery came under a barrage of stones from a gang of youths and police were called out, but by the time they arrived the trouble had fizzled out.

8 am: Lorries at the yard were again stoned and their drivers fled. A coal board mechanical loader was also abandoned by its frightened driver, and then set alight and destroyed by the gang.

12.30 pm: Grimethorpe police station, a detached house on Nancy Road, behind the Red Run public house, was stoned by a mob. The building was unoccupied at the time and six windows were broken.

2.10 pm: Sergeant Smith and Police Constable Ernest Webster, aged 41, arrived at the station with two lorries to supervise repair work. Seventy youths gathered outside and began throwing stones. Every window in the building was smashed, and internal fittings damaged.

Sergeant Smith ordered her colleague and the joiners to make a run for it. "We shot through the back door, jumped the fence, and started running across the field at the back," she said.

"I heard shouting and glanced back, and saw at least 50 of them running after us. Then the stones started coming. I was brought down by a rugby tackle. It was terrifying. I was kicked twice, and then one of the youths said: 'It's a woman. We don't want women.' I was kicked again, and then they ran off after Constable Webster."

4 pm: A crowd again gathered at the local colliery and threw stones at the control room, smashing windows.

11 pm: As the public houses emptied police reported gangs of youths breaking shop windows in the village high street. There were seven arrests and five policemen were injured.

1.15 am: Police were called to Grimethorpe colliery, where an attempt had been made to burn down the manager's office.

Tributes to an ace sleuth's gullibility

They studiously avoided each other as they stood around in the lofty marble corridor waiting for the court session to begin: the one a former reporter, glib, eccentric and inept who paced up and down, smoking, abstracted, occasionally talking to his lawyer; the other a bright-eyed, wise-cracking court artist who revelled in the television lights and his notoriety.

But Herr Gerd Heidemann, the reporter, and Herr Konrad Kujau had between them fooled respectable academics and experienced editors to pull off one of the greatest hoaxes of all time, by forging and peddling 60 volumes of Hitler's long-lost diaries.

Somewhere along the line, the hapless Stern magazine had lost DM 9m (£2.4m).

Herr Kujau had no qualms about boasting to the knot of spectators casually gathered around him of his mastery of the Führer's hand. I told him *The Times* had been particularly interested in the diaries.

"You should have come straight to me," he said. "I could have written some good ones for you."

It has been hard to take the trial seriously. The bizarre revelations have been as incredible as the diaries themselves, and the indisputable silver-haired chairman of the panel of seven judges has had trouble controlling the biliary. The initial sessions have included the appearance of a Hitler double (an unemployed house painter from Stuttgart), a slide show of Herr Heidemann's Aladdin's cave of Nazi memorabilia — including, unaccountably, Idi Amin's

bar-breaded picture in an RAF uniform by Herr Kujau, who had naturally signed them "A. Hitler", and general commotion when one of the judges had to be replaced for sleeping through the entire proceedings.

Herr Heidemann and Herr Kujau have both given their evidence, as has Herr Kujau's roly-poly common-law wife, who set up with him over his Stuttgart uniform and memorabilia shop and who is jointly accused of fraud. It was now the turn of Herr Fritz Stiefel, a slight, 55-year-old Stuttgart businessman and Third Reich nut.

He seemed to have bought unquestioningly anything Herr Kujau could forge or procure — swastikas, flags,

medals, manuscripts, portraits and even, incredibly, Hitler's dental charts. Herr Kujau had toyed with the idea of offering for sale an opera written by Hitler, but gave this up as too time-consuming — he would first have to learn music.

The sums involved were enormous. Did they amount to DM300,000, Herr Heidemann's counsel wanted to know? Herr Stiefel could not, would not, remember.

What did he pay for *Mein Kampf* — DM22,000? What else did he find in Herr Kujau's shop, what paintings, any Rembrandts, Rubens? No, replied Herr Stiefel gravely.

Herr Heidemann's defence counsel believes all this money can be traced to Herr Kujau, and the trail will eventually lead to the missing Stern millions, thus clearing Herr Heidemann of embezzlement.

Would Herr Stiefel say he gave Herr Fischer, Herr Kujau's alias in his business dealings, a total of DM2m? "You must be joking," Herr Heidemann sat silent, every word a tribute to his gullibility.

Now to the diaries themselves. When did Herr Stiefel first hear of their existence, and how many were there? It was about nine years ago, I remember talk then of six or seven. Did he talk about them to Mr David Irving, the British historian? No, did he not wonder that something like this had supposedly come out from East Germany? No, they were meant to have been hidden. What about the wax seal on them: did Herr Stiefel recognize this as the same emblem as on his other Nazi objects?

The afternoon session consisted of another slide show, this time a view of the treasures that Herr Stiefel had amassed since he began collecting in 1972. An oil portrait of Rommel was flashed on to the screen. "Ach, ja," remarked Herr Kujau, recognizing another of his works. "Here we have a genuine 'Kujau', the judge remarked dryly.

But, sooner or later, some sharp questions will be posed to witnesses who are far from eager to be seen in such company: the publishers and executives of Stern who gave Herr Heidemann the go-ahead and the huge sums to pursue his quest.

Michael Binyon

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

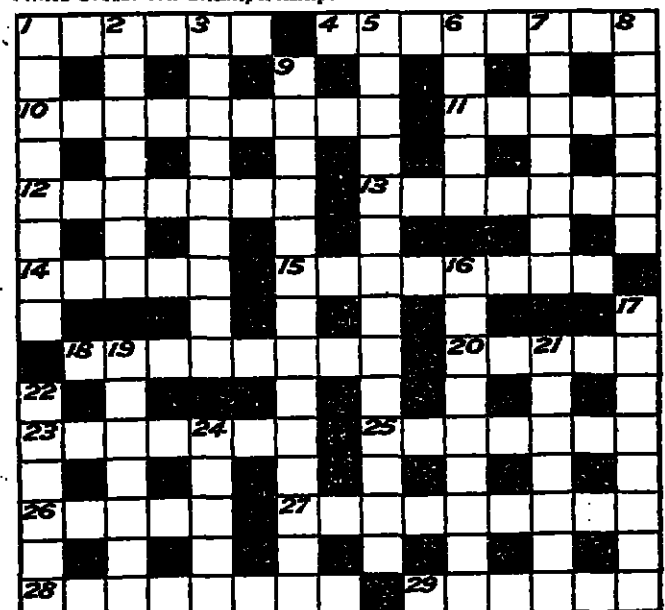
Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne attends the annual Service for Seafarers in Wales at Llandaff Cathedral, South Glamorgan, 2.45.
Princess Margaret, Colonel-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, attends the annual cocktail party at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 6.50.
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, President, attends the Queen's Nursing Institute annual open meeting, London, 2.25.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,563

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 16 of the 18 competitors in the 1984 national final of the Collins Dictionary's Times Crossword Championship.



ACROSS

- Stopper the pretender left out (6).
- Cut board out for removal man (8).
- Relax in this seat after playing cards (4-5).
- Some baby smiling — would gorgeous describe it? (5).
- Pot or dish of meat could be his (7).
- We hear you arranged to listen to the instrument (7).
- The fish for a miserly person when cheap (5).
- He doesn't believe in anything revolutionary (8).
- Simster delivery from Peking — bringing a duck perhaps? (8).
- Teacher's conduct (5).
- Dress for wearing under a gown (7).
- General drawback of islands (7).
- Huge musical production jettisoned — mad action (5).
- The narrow-minded about to form a separatist element (9).
- Horror-race switch in bad verse gets the bird (8).
- A strange boy, but he can be such a favourite! (4-2).

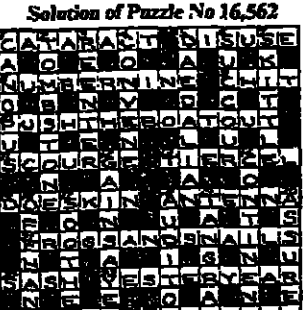
DOWN

- Man of religion is silent under Billy the Sailor (8).
- Flower — if such a variety is one (7).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

- Clue, perhaps, to plan with new kind of geometry (9).
- How youngest sons got landed with Southwark language (7-7).
- Burmese Solomon? (5).
- Poetic shepherd gets kind of shiny with son (7).
- Find a seat (6).
- Mobile launcher for diving bells, we hear (7-7).
- Given the V-sign? (9).
- Football field with metal support for the cross bars (8).
- Usual practice at the animal house (7).
- Warm places, one of them famous for cricket (7).
- Christmas or Easter, for example, is set down (6).
- Title for Remus (not relating to Romulus) (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,562



New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

An Omelette and a Glass of Wine, by Elizabeth David (Hale, 29.95)
Bernard Lewis, a biography, by Dudley Steward Hale (Hale, £12.95)
Burke's Royal Warrants of Europe, by Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd (Burke's, £12.95)
E. B. White, a biography, by Scott Ellinger (Norton, 29.95)
Empire of the Sky, The Politics, Customs and Carrels of World Airlines, by Anthony Sampson (Hodder & Stoughton, 29.95)
Poetry and Politics of the English Renaissance, by David Norbrook (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £15.95)
The Chronicle of the Lord Githio 1941-1944, edited by Lucjan Dobroszycki (Yale, 14.75)
The Everyman Book of Light Verse, edited by Robert Robinson (Dent, £12.95)
The Leaves, Recollections & Impressions, edited by Denis Thompson (Methuen, £15)
Tomb of the Eagles, A Window on Stone Age Tribal Britain, by John W. Hedges (John Murray, £12.50)

Roads

Wales and West A4080: Only one lane with 24 hour traffic lights on London Bridge, Gwent, A48. New one way system on Suffolk Rd, Cheltenham, Glos. eastbound traffic diverted. A394: Roadworks between Penryn and Helston at Hennis and Rame Corners.

The Midlands M1: Contrail from Junction 16 (Northampton) to 18 (Rugby): speed restriction: no exit northbound or entry southbound at junction 18. A46: Severe delays due to new sewerage scheme. Wakefield Rd., Barnsley, A1: Roadworks on Felton bypass.

Scotland: A978: City of Aberdeen: Watford Place and Albert St. A82: Road and subside S of Ardlui single line traffic lights. A85: Dundee: Single lane traffic along Riverside Drive at Dundee Airport.

Information supplied by the A.A.

Good news for bats

The Fauna & Flora Preservation Society, which has been taking an interest in some of the less obviously attractive members of the animal kingdom, has started a newsletter with the self-explanatory title *Bat News*. Details from FFS, C/o London Zoo, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY; tel: 01-586 0872.

Parliament today

Lords (L50): Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill. Report. Debate on EEC Committee Report on motor vehicles. Debate on RAF Trainer Aircraft.

Anniversaries

Births: John Wilkes, journalist and politician, London, 1727; Adolphe Felix Cals, painter, Paris, 1810.

Deaths: Sir Philip Sidney, soldier, statesman and poet, Amherst, Netherlands, 1586; Frederic Chopin, 1849; Parice, Comte de Maistre, president of France, 1817-79; Loret, France, 1893.

Weather forecast

A weak trough of low pressure will move SE across England and Wales.

6am to midnight:
London, SE, central S, E, central N, NE England, East Angles, SW Midlands, Channel Islands: Rainy, mostly dry, wind SW mostly moderate; max temp 10c (51°f).
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